FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. L—NO. 2,539.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO. 49.]

France.

1870.

Not dead—oh, no—she cannot die!
Only a swoon, from loss of blood!
Levite England passes her by—
Help, Samaritan! None is nigh;
Who shall stanch me this sanguine flood?

'Range the brown hair—it blinds her eyne;
Dash cold water over her face!
Drowned in her blood, she makes no sign;
Give her a draught of generous wine!
None heed, none hear, to do this grace.

Head of the human column, thus
Ever in swoon wilt thou remain?
Thought, Freedom, Truth, quenched ominous,
Whence then shall Hope arise for us,
Plunged in the darkness all again?

No! She stirs! There's a fire in her glance—
'Ware, oh, 'ware of that broken sword!
What, dare ye for an hour's mischance
Gather around her jeering France
Attila's own exultant horde!

1883.

Lo, she stands up,—stands up e'en now,
Strong once more for the battle fray.
Gleams bright the star that from her brow
Lightens the world. Bow, nations, bow—
Let her again lead on the way.
—*Toru Dutt, the Baboo Indian Girl.*

LITERARY GOSSIP.

MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, EDITOR.

[All books received during the week will be mentioned by name in the next succeeding issue, and, if worthy of it, receive a longer notice after careful reading. They may be sent either by mail, or in packages of a dozen by express, in which latter case they need not be pre-paid, and should always be addressed to MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, Newbern, N. C.]

The January number of HARPER'S MONTHLY opens with a sketch and portrait of John G. Whittier, and contains the first chapters of Black's new novel, "Judith Shakespeare," which promises well; an excellent paper on "James Buchanan"; condenses the most interesting portions of George Ticknor Curtis' Life of the Fifteenth President, of which we gave a full notice some time since to the readers of the OBSERVER; but it would be impossible in a magazine article to do more than touch on the varied contents of the two handsome volumes published by Harper Brothers, of which but a taste is here given.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for this month gives assurance of good things to come during the ensuing year; this periodical improves every year and now ranks with the best of its kind. It has no specialty but contains articles of general and varied interest. "Christmas Eve at Tuckeyho," is a Southern story by the late Sherwood Bonner, author of "*Dialect Tales*," a handsome volume of short stories published by Harper & Bros., descriptive of some phases of Southern life. Felix Oswald begins a series of papers on "Healthy Homes," and we also have the first chapters of a serial story, "*Sebia's Tangled Web*," which promises to be interesting.

ELECTRA, a *belles lettres* monthly for young people edited by two young ladies and published at Louisville, Ky., is well adapted to the place it is designed to fill; but though intended for young people it contains matter of interest to those who have passed the boundaries of youth. The "Reading Club" is a distinctive feature of this periodical. At present they are engaged on the History of England. An account of the organization and plan of working of one of its branch clubs is promised for next month as an example for others. As we did not take hold at the first of the club, we are not familiar with its rules, and as there are other subscribers from the books of "*At Home and Abroad*," who do not understand its design, we hope the editors will give us a short account of it, for their benefit, in the next issue.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE, published by Harper & Bros., is the best weekly periodical for boys and girls we have yet seen; it is full of interesting matter with excellent illustrations, and gives more for the price, $1 50 a year, than any other periodical. Bound volumes of past years $3 each.

CHOICE LITERATURE, published by Jno. B. Alden, price one dollar a year, is an excellent periodical. It professes to be a monthly, but comes so very irregularly that we cannot recommend any one to subscribe to it—though, if possible to do so, all would do well to buy an odd number, as it contains no serial stories, though some of the articles are divided and run through two numbers.

Harper and Brothers have just published a book that will be gladly welcomed by all readers of Shakspeare. It is called "*Folk-Lore of Shakspeare*," by the Rev. T. F. Thiselton Dyer, M. A., Oxon., author of "*British Popular Customs, Past and Present*," and other books of research. Shakspeare was thoroughly acquainted with the Folk-lore of his own time as well as with that of by-gone days, and this book not only elucidates many obscure passages in his plays but throws a flood of light on the social life of the quaint old-world time in which he lived. His writings are full of popular proverbs, superstitions, and bits of folk-lore, all of which antique knowledge is brought together and classified so that we are able to see what were the general beliefs and superstitions of the common people about witches, fairies, demons, ghosts, lucky days, births, marriages, deaths and natural phenomena, each of which has its separate department, beside which we have a collection of the chief proverbs which are either quoted or alluded to be Shakspeare, with explanations of many of them. Every lover of Shakspeare ought to have this book, the index alone is an encyclopædia of quaint knowledge.

From the same house we have "*Sound Bodies for our Boys and Girls*," by Wm. Blackie, author of "How to Get Strong, and How to Stay So."—a book intended principally for teachers, but which will be useful to every family, as it contains full and clear directions for different gymnastic exercises which can be gone through with without any special apparatus or dress, and none of which, the author says, are in any way dangerous. It is in the form of question and answer, and each exercise is illustrated so that all the motions may be understood and practiced without a teacher.

In the Franklin Square Library we have "*Life, Letters and Literary Remains of Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton*," by his son, the Earl of Lytton (Owen Meredith), who tells us in the preface that the main purpose of the book is to illustrate his father's works by his life, and life by his works. Bulwer, like Trollope, left an Autobiography in manuscript, half-told, which his son fills out from his literary remains. It is the chronicle rather than the history of a life, and those familiar with Bulwer's novels will at once see in reading it how much of his real self he puts into his books, many of which were almost autobiographies in the main incidents and sentiments. His son says that neither in the portraiture of his father's character nor the record of his conduct has he reduced or suppressed a single incident that seemed to him less admirable than the rest, because "His character was in all respects so peculiar, and in each so powerfully pronounced, that it would appear unnatural if its nobler attributes were presented to view without any relation to the smaller and less attractive particulars, which, though but an infinitesimal part of it, were often (and more especially in his younger days) mistaken by superficial observers for the whole man." He adds, "it is the story of a life in which all the errors were the errors of a good man, and the picture of a character in which all the virtues were those of a great one."

A greater contrast to the life of Trollope, recently published by Harper & Bros., could not be found than this life of Bulwer. One is the picture of an industrious, hard working, intelligent, observing man, who described life exactly as it appeared, and drew but seldom on his imagination or his inner self; the other that of an erratic genius, who put not only his brain but his heart and soul into his work, idealizing characters he came in contact with and more or less reproducing himself in some phase of his character in every book he published. His life and that of his parents and grand parents reads like a novel. Heredity and environment powerfully affected the character of Bulwer. His maternal grandfather was the original of the character of Mr. Caxton in the scholarly aspects, though the picture in the novel shows that in the autobiography idealized and refined. Marriages, as a general thing seem to have been unhappy on both sides of his house: his grandfather and his grandmother separated when his mother was a child, and never afterwards lived together. His father and mother did not separate but lived unhappily and probably would have parted had not his father, General Bulwer, died when Edward was an infant. The autobiography ends before Bulwer himself married, so we have no record of his matrimonial infelicity. From his mother, Miss Lytton, he inherited Knebworth, from which place his son, "Owen Meredith", dates this sketch of his celebrated father.

FRANCE AND CHINA.—The London *Times* of Dec. 31 says it has the best authority for stating that China wants peace, and that if France will return to her original policy in Tonquin and abstain from further hostile action on the Red River, a pacific agreement is almost certain. China will abate some of her first pretensions if France will show a conciliatory spirit. The *Times* further says that the government of China, seeing that the countries well disposed towards her are desirous of a settlement of the question whether Tonquin is a Chinese dependency, is ready to recognize accomplished facts and to negotiate upon the basis of the status quo, but the establishing of this position involves the creation of further naval and military movements beyond merely defensive ones, and above all an understanding that Bac-Ninh must not be assailed. So much China is prepared to concede if France responds to her well meant concessions. She will not stop to consider how far her present attitude may tally with her original position, when she insisted upon the full letter of her rights. The northern bank of the main navigable branch of Red River represents the *ne plus ultra* of Chinese concession. China believes that she can secure her rights as effectually with Quang Yen, Bac-Ninh and Lao Kai in her possession as France with Hai Phong, Hai Zoung and Hai Noi.

The question of the permanent retention of Sontay should be submitted to the arbitration of a third party. The *Times* says the rejection by the French of these offers must result in the triumph of the anti-foreign party in Pekin, China. The desire for peace being sincere, the powers interested should offer their mediation collectively. If there is any hesitation in any quarter on this point, the right of initiative rests in a very high degree with the United States, which government is bound by the terms of the Burlingame treaty to offer her good offices whenever China requests them. Should Prime Minister Ferry, of France, respond to the wishes of the Chinese embassy, the present occasion will afford an opportunity of giving effect to stipulations hitherto unenforced.

THE EFFECT OF PROTECTION.—The wages of the employees, several hundred in number, in the Lancaster gingham mills, at Clinton, Mass., were cut down the other day, on account of the extreme dullness of the market and a prospect of still lower prices for goods. In some cases the reduction is fully 10 per cent.

The Assabet woolen mills at Maynard, which employ about 1,000 hands, made a general reduction of wages of 10 per cent for substantially the same reasons. In neither case will the help remonstrate.

Moses Patterson, formerly the slave of General Patterson, and for many years *major domo* at St. Mary's School, Raleigh, died in that city December 30th.

Industrial North Carolina.

Gold Assay at the Charlotte Mint.—During the month of December, the assay of bullion at the mint in this city, says the Charlotte *Observer*, amounted to $12,553.22.

Still Another Booming Town.—Elizabeth City's future was never brighter, says the *North Carolinian*. If the building and business boom of the past year continues a few years longer, she will become a CITY in *fact* as well as in name.

And Still Another.—E. G. Hill, Esq., real estate agent, says that the demand for dwelling houses now is very great; that there are more applications to rent than his agency can supply. We consider that as one evidence of prosperity in the city of New Berne, says the New Berne *Journal*.

North Carolina's Great Scope of Climate.—Major W. L. Young, of Pender county, well known for his devotion to the development of his section, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*, laid on our table yesterday a specimen of the wild olive which he plucked in Pender, in full fruit. It is but another evidence of the semi-tropical character of the lower Cape Fear growth.

Improvements in the Pee Dee Country.—A huge boiler, weighing some 8,000 lbs., to be used for heating and other purposes at Roberdell cotton mill in this vicinity, says the Rockingham *South*, was hauled through town a few days ago. It required a wagon with six wheels to transport it. The same paper informs us that a civil engineer by the name of Codington, representing Northern capitalists, is engaged making a preliminary survey of Pee Dee river with the view of rendering the same navigable for flatboats from the narrows in Stanly to Cheraw. The syndicate represented are said to possess ample means.

Condition of Farmers.—While there is much complaint of hard times and short crops, says the New Berne *Journal*, we are not sure but the substantial farmers in this section are about as well off, financially, as they were twelve months ago. A few who planted largely in truck last spring may be excepted. One convincing evidence of this is the fact that those who have dealings with the National Bank here have paid up even better than last year, and we know of no better evidence of prosperity among farmers than when they are paying their debts.

Morehead City and the Oyster Business of Beaufort.—As an evidence of the progress of our neighbor, Morehead City, says the Beaufort *Telephone*, we will state that there are no less than thirty buildings in the various stages of construction—ranging all the way from the laying of the foundation to the putting on of the finishing touch.

Mr. G N. Ives, of Beaufort, says the same paper, is building up an extensive oyster trade. He now employs forty hands and has four vessels engaged in his business making his weekly expenses quite an item in the trade of the town. The prices paid for the oysters range from 20 to 60 cents per bushel according to quality, and in instances where the oysters had been planted his agent paid at the rate of a cent apiece for them. Much more attention than formerly is being paid to oyster culture, and in a few years that industry and the oyster catch will be one of the leading sources of revenue on our coast.

Fruits of the Boston Exposition.—Col. Benj. S. Pardee, editor of the *Palladium*, New Haven, Conn., and Senator Theo. W. Poole of Martin county, are at the Gaston House. Col. Pardee has been engaged in writing up the industries, products and advantages of North Carolina since the Boston exposition, and is visiting this portion of the State for the purpose of gaining further information from personal observation, and Senator Poole is bearing him company on the tour.

Through the eyes of Col. Pardee, thousands of energetic, industrious, thrifty New Englanders will see the country through which he is passing, and learn from that source facts that could in no other way be brought to their attention by means so satisfactory and convincing to them.

Randolph Industries.—Within a radius of less than 30 miles of High Point, says the *Enterprise*, there are at least 13 cotton factories, 2 woolen factories and 14 mines all in full operation. To these add a large number of tobacco factories, sash and blind factories, spoke and handle, and one factory that finishes shuttles ready for the loom.

The Worth Manufacturing Company, says the Asheboro *Courier*, has now in operation its 20 new bag looms with a capacity of 1,000 per day.

Improvements at Morehead.—Very important improvements, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*, are in progress at the Atlantic hotel, Morehead. An addition of fifty rooms to the main building is being made. A tramway from the landing on the banks to the surf will be laid next month, and on this comfortable cars will carry bathers, etc. A steam tug will ply between the hotel and the landing, towing a barge with ample seating capacity.

Handle Factory at Troutman's.—A correspondent of the Statesville *Landmark* describing the handle factory recently established at Troutman's Depot, Iredell county, says:

The English Handle Manufactnring Company manufacture exclusively for the English trade. They ship these handles, by way of New York and Liverpool, directly to Darlington, England, where a partner in their sales is engaged in supplying the many yards and mines of England and thousands of hardware dealers. The factory runs six days in a week and often at night, requiring about thirty-five hands. It performs all the operations of making a complete handle from the crude log. Though at present working hickory, the machinery is equally well adapted to ash, elm, white oak, &c.

The Greater Suffering and Its Cure.

The passionate grief beside the dying bed;
The passionate longing for the vanished bliss;
The passionate yearning for the glory fled;
Of each we ask: "Can life bear worse than this?'
Aye—answer weary lips and tired eyes,
To violent sorrows, solace Nature grants;
Worse than the world's supremest agonies,
Are all its empty blanks—its hopeless wants.

When vivid lightnings flame and thunders crash,
When the fierce winds lash the fierce sea to storm,
We see the beacons by the lurid flash,
The tossing spray-clouds glittering rainbows form;
But when below the sullen drip of rain,
The waters sob along the hollow shore,
'Tis hard to think the sun can shine again,
The dull wave gleam to living light once more.

When time saps slowly strength and hope away,
And the black gulf yawns by the lonely path,
When the dumb night creeps on the empty day,
And the one clue of all is held by death;
Look not to faded joy or lingering love,
To wake the powers youth and faith had given,
Take patiently the lot we all must prove,
Till the great bar swings back and shows us Heaven.
—*All the Year Round.*

A PICTURE OF MORRISON.—If * * * as he walks down the avenue, he is seen with his broad-brimmed felt hat drawn down over his brow, his head dropped so that his eyes are not lifted from the pavement, his chin and lips concealed by a grizzly gray beard moving in spoken thought, his hands thrust with absent mind into his coat pockets and his feet planted with gentle though firm tread, then those who know him know that his mind is away off somewhere and he is planning and scheming. He will at such moments pass his best friend with a stony, distant stare and know him not. If, too, in the House he is found pacing back and forth by the great log fire, his hair falling where it listeth over his forehead and cheeks, his hands concealed in his trousers pockets and his eyes on the carpet, then those who know him smile slyly and say to each other: "Morrison's thinking out some plan." Corner him and question him and he will drop apothegms quaint and laconic enough to pass, as many have, into current descriptions of men and things. Or he will stand with his feet wide apart and his head tossed back and make a point with as funny a story as ever comes from the prairies of the West. Frank in his dislikes, he will put into one adjective all the little weaknesses of those he does not like and will compress an argument into two words.—*Washington Correspondent Baltimore Sun.*

THE EGYPTIAN WAR.—A recent dispatch to the London *Daily News* from Suakin says El Mahdi intends to descend upon Egypt proper. The insurrectionary movement is spreading along the coast, and Baker Pasha is convinced that it is of a most formidable religio-political character. Abyssinian demonstrations on the Hassala road render the situation still more critical.

Nothing can be done at present, as an immediate advance would mean disaster. The British gunboats have gone to Massowah. One thousand women and children, together with 400 soldiers, are bravely holding out at Sincat. Even with the prompest action on the part of England, there will be barely time to save those people from a terrible fate. It is believed that there are 20,000 rebels between Suakin and Sincat.

Should the Egyptians attempt to march to Berber it is believed that 100,000 rebels would oppose them. A general order was issued on Monday announcing the appointment of Baker Pasha as Governor General of Eastern Soudan.

The Fast Stock Train.—One of the new enterprises of the North Carolina and Richmond & Danville railway, says the Charlotte *Observer*, is the equipment of a fast stock train, to run between Salisbury and Danville. The trip from Salisbury to Danville is in five hours and ten minutes. The train is to run regularly every day and will doubtless prove a big success. Sheep, cows, hogs, etc., come down from the mountain counties on the Western North Carolina road in great quantities, and by this new fast train, meet with quick dispatch to the Northern markets.

REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.—It is estimated that the reduction of the public debt for the month of December is about $12,000,000. The total receipts from internal revenue for the first six months of the fiscal year ending Dec. 31 were $61,126,201; the receipts for December were $9,855,706. The estimate made by the commissioner of internal revenue of the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, was $120,000,000, and the receipts for the past six months seem to confirm the accuracy of his judgment.

FOUR MONTHS' COTTON RECEIPTS AT WILMINGTON.—The receipts for the crop year, says the *Star*, from September 1st to January 1st foot up 76,962 bales, as against 90,589 bales up to the same time last year, showing a decrease of 13,627 bales.

Elder E. F. Baldwin, says the Greensboro *Patriot*, has left for Algeria and will be absent several months in missionary work. His charge and the people of the place generally will be glad to welcome him back.

First Shad of the Season.—The first white shad of the season appeared in the market yesterday, says a recent issue of the New Berne *Journal*. He was caught by Mr. Bryce Anderson and sold to Mr. A. H. Holton for $1.25.

General Grant, who recently slipped on the ice-coated pavement in front of his residence on 66th street in New York and severely strained the sciatic nerve is improving and able to sit in an easy chair.

Fish Commissioner Worth has visited the New River Oyster beds with a view to their development.

There was a great military and civic procession at the funeral of Archbishop Perche in New Orleans on the 2d.

Ways and Walks of North Carolinians.

We are really glad to announce, says the Hickory *Carolinian*, that our old friend and brother, Rev. N. B. Cobb, has accepted a call to the Baptist Church at this place, and will move his family here soon.

The Rockingham *South* says that Mrs. Nancy Black, mother of Rev. Dr. W. S. Black, of the North Carolina Conference, M. E. Church, South, died at her home in Anderson county, S. C., on Sunday, the 12th inst., aged 82 years.

The same paper informs us that George H. Hall, Esq., [formerly of Fayetteville] with his mother and sisters, has removed to his new residence near Randolph street in the northern part of town.

Mr. R. B. Raney will run the Atlantic Hotel next season, says the Raleigh *Visitor;* which also informs us that Mr. H. M. Cowan has returned from Wilmington, where he has been spending the Christmas holidays.

Gov. Jarvis came back yesterday, says the Raleigh *News and Observer* of the 2d; which paper also tells us that it now appears to be a fixed fact that the State Guard will be encamped at the Capital for a week during the State exposition next October.

The store house of Mr. William W. Hailey, at Pekin, Montgomery county, was burned last Sunday night. Loss about $4,000; insurance $2,000. It is thought that the house was first robbed and then fired to conceal the robbery.

The American *belle par excellence* for next season in London, says the Paris *Temps, vice* Miss Chamberlain, retired, will be Miss Julia Jackson, daughter of "Stonewall" Jackson, the famous Confederate General.

The huge black eagle, killed thanksgiving day by Bish. Edwards, and purchased by M. T. Hughes, says the Greensboro *Patriot*, has returned from the Philadelphia taxidermist and now graces the museum of Mr. Hughes. It is a noble bird—the finest specimen we ever saw.

The case of the county of Forsyth vs. I. G. Lash's administrators, says the Winston *Leader*, has been decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the county. This decision virtually settles the question, only leaving the account to be stated to ascertain how much, if anything, be yet due from the county, and saves a large amount of money to the county.

Mr. J. F. Moore, of Mt. Airy furnishes the *News* of that place with the following list of old people in Surry county: Mrs. Lottie Golding, 96 years; Robert Marion, 95; Drury Hodges, 91; Elkana Lewis, 91; John Banner, 83; Thos. Cave, 90; Mrs. Sallie Laffoon, 92; Mrs. Cynthia Laffoon, 82; —— Haynes, 101; Mrs. Patsey Thompson, 91; Stephen Thompson, 91; —— Thompson, 92; Mrs. Johnson, 96; —— Norman, 86.

The paper of Mr. W. H. Neave [of Salisbury] says the Lynchburg *Virginian*, on "Music in our Universities and Colleges," read recently in the Virginia State Music Teachers' Association, was a very able production, and should have been heard by every music lover in Lynchburg. It received the warmest commendation from the members of the association, and Mr. Neave was tendered a vote of thanks at its close.

The secretary of the State board of agriculture, says the Winston *Leader*, informs us that Col. L. W. Anderson, the member of the board from the fifth congressional district, on account of the demands of his private business upon his attention, declines to accept the position, and that the vacancy will be filled by the board at an election to be held at its meeting on January 16th.

Attorney General Kenan, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*, is making a collection of portraits of his predecessors in that office. We notice on the walls likenesses of Hutchings G. Burton, who held the office in 1810; Robert H. Jones, 1828; Romulus M. Saunders, 1834; Bartholomew F. Moore, 1848; Joseph B. Batchelor, 1855; William H. Bailey, 1856; William A. Jenkins, 1862.

The ball at Point Caswell, says the Wilmington *Review*, which came off, as per announcement, on the 17th Dec., was a complete success in every particular. There was a large attendance of old and young and of both sexes. Ladies were present from Bladen, Duplin, Sampson and Pender counties and the gallant young gentlemen vied with each other in showing them the courtesies due their charms and the occasion. The managers were Messrs. O. O. Vollers, Walter Gaylor, James H. Colvin, Colin Moore and W. E. Black, to whose untiring exertions the success of the ball was in a great measure attributed.

North Carolina's tall men, says the Charlotte *Observer*, are being discussed abroad, and the Washington *Post* has sent a representative to this State specially to look up our wonders in the way of tall men. Over in Cabarrus that representative will find a man named Hoinsoman, who is six feet ten inches tall, and in Mecklenburg he will find plenty of men so tall that he will have to look up twice to see their heads. The *Post's* man ought to come this way. He has been down in Greene county and has found a man 6 feet 7 inches tall, but that's not a circumstance in this section of the State. Of the Greene productions he says: "The county of Greene, in the eastern part of the Old North State, is noted for tall and large men. There were born and raised in this county six brothers, all now living, whose combined altitude is thirty-seven feet nine inches, an average of six feet three and a half inches. Their aggregate weight is 1,350 pounds. Col. Robert W. Best, who occupies a desk in the United States Department of Agriculture is the oldest and tallest of the six brothers alluded to. He is six feet six inches tall and weighs two hundred and forty pounds."

WASHINGTON NEWS.—The Committee on Public Lands expect to report a number of bills when Congress reconvenes declaring forfeited the lands that have been granted to certain railroad companies. The companies interested are in the North-west and South, and the amount of land involved is reported by the chairman of the committee, Mr. Cobb, to be between 50,000,000 and 100,000,000 acres. The Texas Pacific land grant, it is expected, will be reported as forfeited, and this grant alone involves 14,000,000 acres.

Representative McCoid, of Iowa, intends to urge the consideration at an early day of his bill to provide for the election of President and Vice President. It provides that the Electors appointed by each State shall hold their trusts as such Electors and constitute the College of Electors of the respective States for the Presidential term of four years, with power to fill vacancies. In case of the removal of the President and Vice President from any cause the Secretary of State shall perform the ministerial duties of the office *ad interim*, and he shall immediately issue a proclamation declaring the vacancy to have occurred and appointing a day not less than 30 days thereafter upon which the College of Electors of the several States shall meet for the election of a President and Vice President for the unexpired term. The bill further provides that the same course of procedure shall be followed which, under the Constitution, would be followed in the regular year of a Presidential election, except that the counting of the Electoral vote shall take place upon the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization of the next succeeding regular session of Congress, unless Congress shall be in session when such election occurs, when such counting shall take place upon the eighth Tuesday after such election.

SKYE CROFTERS.—Months ago the telegraph brought us sad tales of the suffering of the Skye crofters, Skye being an island off the wild coast of Scotland. These people, tenant farmers, are terribly treated, made to give up their holdings of land, and are in desperate straits. A lady who was here, in the Scotch settlements in Richmond county and thereabouts, a couple of years ago, has interested herself in having these people come to North Carolina. And so she has been speaking in Gaëlic to them, and as a result of her persuasive eloquence they are coming. No less than 150 of them will be here next month. These facts we learned a few days ago from Mr. Cooley, a clever Scotchman of Richmond county, who is in correspondence with the lady above referred to. This lady, of a philanthropic turn of mind, has means and is personally aiding the people who are on their way here. They will be aided here by the people of that section, and thanks to the kindness of Maj. Winder and Mr. Frank Clark are given special advantages in rates of fare, etc., over the Seaboard lines. Mr. John T. Patrick, the commissioner of immigration, has specially interested himself, and has distributed thousands of circulars, describing North Carolina, among the "crofters." Nearly a century and a half ago the Scotch, as hardy, as brave, as courteous and as generous a race as live, found a refuge in North Carolina, coming here under the guidance of Flora McDonald. Now, in these later days, other Scotch come, to settle in the country peopled by those who became citizens so long ago. It is really quite like a romance. We learn that thousands of these Scotch are to settle in the State, for the letters to Mr. Cooley say that the hearts and minds of the "crofters" are set on North Carolina. Looking over a list of "refugees," if we may so term them, we notice the name of Murchison, an honored one here these many years.—*Raleigh News and Observer.*

COMMERCE OF WILMINGTON FOR 1883.—The receipts of cotton at the port of Wilmington for the year ending December 31st, 1883, footed up 113,873 bales, as against 123,572 bales for 1882; spirits turpentine, 80,977 casks, as against 88,669 casks for 1882; rosin, 434,665 barrels, as against 476,369 barrels for 1882; tar 82,223 barrels, as against 72,674 barrels for 1882; crude turpentine, 60,153 barrels, as against 72,070 barrels for 1882.

Exports.—The exports of cotton for the year footed up 120,758 bales, of which 49,403 bales went coastwise and 71,355 foreign; as against 117,258 bales for 1882, of which 72,624 bales went coastwise and 44,634 foreign. The exports of spirits turpentine footed up 82,135 casks, of which 30,511 casks went coastwise and 51,624 foreign; as against 87,903 casks for 1882, of which 34,620 casks went coastwise and 53,283 foreign. The exports of rosin footed up 453,495 barrels, of which 64,723 barrels went coastwise and 388,772 foreign; as against 444,318 for 1882, of which 105,414 barrels went coastwise and 338,904 foreign. The exports of tar footed up 82,666 barrels, of which 53,562 barrels went coastwise and 29,104 barrels foreign; as against 71,445 barrels for 1882, of which 55,938 barrels went coastwise and 15,507 foreign. The exports of crude turpentine footed up 21,094 barrels, of which 20,507 barrels went coastwise and 587 barrels foreign; as against 2,309 barrels for 1882, of which 2,179 barrels went coastwise and 130 foreign.—*Wilmington Star.*

LAKE WACCAMAW.—Col. H. B. Short, of Lake Waccamaw (*nee* Flemington) informs us that the name of the town of Flemington has been changed to Lake Waccamaw, and the name of the postoffice and railroad station has also been changed to correspond to the name of the town. This we think is right and proper, and we have often wondered that a town lying right alongside such a beautiful sheet of water should not have received the same name.—*Wilmington Review.*

At the capture of Sontay, the French lost 1,000 men; the Black Flags 6,000. The French found $2,000,000 in the citadel.

Some Interesting Facts about Comets.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—Just at this time, when the appearance of the red light in the heavens is attracting so much attention, and it is the opinion of many learned men that the earth is enveloped in the tail of some comet, a few facts about comets might prove of interest to the readers of the OBSERVER. The extracts given below are taken from a little work entitled "Geography of the Heavens," edited by Elijah H. Burritt, A. M., and published in 1837. The age of the book (nearly half a century) should not shake the faith of the reader, as many of the most celebrated astronomers lived before that period.

HOW COMETS HAVE BEEN REGARDED IN ALL AGES.

Superstitious persons, who look upon the appearance of comets as an evil omen, should take comfort from the following extracts:

"Comets have always been considered by the ignorant and superstitious, as the harbingers of war, petilence, and famine. Nor has this opinion been, even to this day, confined to the unlearned. It was once universal. And when we examine the dimensions and appearances of some of these bodies, we cease to wonder that they produced universal alarm.

"According to the testimony of the early writers, a comet which could be seen in day light with the naked eye, made its appearance 43 years before the birth of our Saviour. This date was just after the death of Cæsar, and by the Romans the comet was believed to be his metamorphosed soul, armed with fire and vengeance. This comet is again mentioned as appearing in 1106, and then resembling the Sun in brightness, being of a great size, and having an immense tail.

"In the year 1402, a comet was seen, so brilliant as to be discerned at noon-day.

"In 1456 a large comet made its appearance. It spread a wider terrour than was ever known before. The belief was very general, among all classes, that the comet would destroy the earth, and that the Day of Judgment was at hand!

"This comet appeared again in the years 1531, 1607, 1682, 1758, and is now approaching the Sun with accelerated velocity. It will pass its perihelion in November, 1835, and every 75½ years thereafter. We now [October, 1835,] see this self same comet."

THE COMETS OF 1680 AND 1811.

A careful reading of this extract cannot fail to impress one with the vastness and awful sublimity of God's universe. The author says:

"The comet of 1680 was of the largest size, and had a tail whose enormous length was more than ninety-six millions of miles.

"In that part of its orbit which is nearest the Sun, it flies with the amazing swiftness of 1,000,000 miles in an hour, and the Sun, as seen from it appears 27,000 times larger than it appears to us; consequently, it is then exposed to a heat 27,000 times greater than the solar heat at the earth. This intensity of heat exceeds, several thousand times, that of red-hot iron, and indeed all the degrees of heat that we are able to produce. A simple mass of vapour, exposed to a thousandth part of such a heat, would be at once dissipated in space—a pretty strong indication that, however volatile are the elements of which comets are composed, they are, nevertheless, capable of enduring an inconceivable intensity of both heat and cold.

"This is the comet which, according to the reveries of Dr. Whiston and others, deluged the world in the time of Noah. Whiston was the friend and successor of Newton: but, anxious to know more than is revealed, he passed the bounds of sober philosophy, and presumed not only to fix the residence of the damned, but also the nature of their punishment. According to his theory, a comet was the awful prison-house in which, as it wheeled from the remotest regions of darkness and cold into the very vicinity of the Sun, hurrying its wretched tenants to the extremes of perishing cold and devouring fire, the Almighty was to dispense the severities of his justice.

"Such theories may be ingenious, but they have no basis of facts to rest upon. They more properly belong to the chimeras of Astrology, than to the science of Astronomy."

"The nucleus of the comet of 1811, according to observations made near Boston, was 2,617 miles in diameter, corresponding nearly to the size of the Moon. The brilliancy with which it shone, was equal to one tenth of that of the Moon. The envelope, or aeriform covering, surrounding the nucleus, was 24,000 miles thick, about five hundred times as thick as the atmosphere which encircles the earth; making the diameter of the comet, including its envelope, 50,617 miles. It had a very luminous tail, whose greatest length was one hundred million of miles.

"This comet moved, in its perihelion, with an almost inconceivable velocity—fifteen hundred times greater than that of a ball bursting from the mouth of a cannon."

COMETS COMING IN CONTACT WITH THE EARTH.

Again, superstitious persons, who tremble with apprehension at the awful consequences of the earth coming in contact with a comet, can take comfort from the following opinions of learned mathematicians and astronomers:

"The transient effect of a comet passing near the earth, could scarcely amount to any great convulsion, says Dr. Brewster: but if the earth were actually to receive a shock from one of these bodies, the consequences would be awful. A new direction would be given to its rotary motion, and it would revolve around a new axis. The seas, forsaking their beds, would be hurried, by their centrifugal force, to the new equatorial regions: islands and continents,

(*Continued on fourth page.*)

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WEDNESDAY.....JANUARY 9, 1884.

MEASURES BEFORE CONGRESS.

To the important committee-men of the two Houses of Congress the apparent rest which the usual holiday adjournment so soon after its assembling is supposed to provide for, is by no means real. In that time a vast amount of proposed legislation is usually prepared, and the present occasion has been by no means an exception to the rule. Quite the reverse is true, as results naturally from the character of legislation which the temper of the people demands. Fortunately for the democratic party, this concerns itself at the present time, in the main, with economic questions of great importance—an inheritance, it is true, from the war period and its eccentric legislation, but divested at last, we believe, of that sectional complication which has so long obscured the real issue between it and its opponent.

Besides some progress made in outlining the policy of the Ways and Means committee on the paramount subject of federal taxation, Representative McCoid, of Iowa, is said to be ready to urge his bill to provide for the Presidential succession by continuing the vitality of the electoral colleges during the whole Presidential term; the committee on public lands will report a number of bills declaring forfeited the lands granted to some of the great transcontinental railways, amounting to many millions of acres; Mr. Bland, the silver maniac, will endeavor to solve and to settle the relation of the silver dollar to its gold fellow as well as to the public; General R. B. Vance will press his bill aimed at the prevention, by imposition of heavy penalties, of the acceptance as a gift by officers of the United States government of railroad passes, or railroad, telegraph or national bank stocks or bonds; and a very important bill is now before Congress for altering the veto power of the President, so that he may veto only such portions or items of an appropriation bill as he disapproves, without entailing the veto of the whole.

There is much for Congress to do, and evidently it is preparing to do it.

HOW MILLIONS ARE MADE—AND LOST.

The proverb says "when thieves fall out, honest men get their dues." It is a well-sounding proverb, but it can hardly be said to describe with entire accuracy the result of the divergence of views referred to. Nevertheless, if honest men do not get their "dues," they and the public generally fall heir to a deal of valuable information, which, properly used, may serve to warn the breed of "lambs" until the coming of a new wrinkle in sheep's clothing.

But without reference to the warning—for we must assume that there are none of the kind of lambs alluded to, in the staid Commonwealth of North Carolina—the reader will find in another column some very interesting matter entitled "How Millions are Made," in which a glimpse into the methods of the railway kings is vouchsafed.

But while Mr. Huntington and the others have made and still hold their many millions, one of his kind occasionally gets tripped. For example, Mr. Henry Villard, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad—whose completion was recently celebrated and whose history was given at length in the OBSERVER not long since—has just now come to grief. Since last summer the securities of the Northern Pacific properties have depreciated $70,000,000, and Mr. Villard is said by his friends to have lost $5,000,000 in consequence—which would seem to have been about the extent of his "pile." He has resigned his presidency; and is held in great disfavor by his fellow speculators of Wall Street and elsewhere, who are shocked at the immorality of his unsuccess.

SENATOR VANCE'S EULOGY ON JUDGE BLACK.—The Washington correspondent of the Charlotte *Observer* in a recent letter to that journal thus speaks of the oration of Gov. Vance in eulogy of the great Pennsylvanian, delivered in the Supreme Court room in Washington, Dec. 21:

Of the eight speeches in eulogy of the late Jeremiah S. Black, delivered this afternoon in the Supreme court room before the Supreme Court bar, Senator Edmunds presiding, the third in order, that of Senator Vance, was the most original and impressive and was not inferior in finish to any of the others. He followed Senator Bayard and surpassed him in manner as well as matter. To do the Senator from Delaware full justice, it must be said that he did not do as well as usual. Gov. Vance made the best effort of his life, so far as I have heard or read; at least that is my opinion. His was the longest, most thoughtful and most eloquent of the addresses. It was a fine tribute to a man with whom he felt in hearty sympathy. Gov. Vance rated Judge Black as the greatest lawyer of our time, and as a writer placed him as far above Junius as the manhood of the American was superior to that of the Englishman. The next best speech was that of Senator Garland, of Arkansas, who followed Senator Vance. The speeches, resolutions and other proceedings occupied just one hour and fifteen minutes. Something over a quarter of an hour was used by the Senator from North Carolina.

NORTH CAROLINA IN FLORIDA.—We are glad to receive a copy of the *Pensacolian*, a new weekly newspaper published at Pensacola, Florida: Benjamin Robinson and John O'Conner, Editors.

The chief editor, Capt. Benjamin Robinson, inherits an honored name in Fayetteville. He is himself well known in this State and in Alabama as a man of ability. He has been for several years a writer for the *Advance Gazette* of Pensacola; and his friends here will be gratified to hear of his progress in the world.

COL. GREEN IN ILLINOIS.—The Cape Fear Congressman and his family have been the recipients of distinguished courtesies at the hands of prominent people in Bloomington, where he spent the holidays, and elsewhere in Illinois.

FAYETTEVILLE HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.

On Thursday a number of ladies interested in the movement to establish a hospital in this town, met at the office of Messrs McNeill & Co., Hay and Donaldson streets.

The purpose is to found a Hospital for the invalid poor. The probability is that a "Home" will be first provided. The hospital will follow naturally as the funds of the association justify. Committees were appointed to consider the subject of the kind and extent of accommodation to be provided at the outset, and to solicit from the people of both town and county subscriptions in aid of this much needed institution. On the latter committee two young ladies from our Jewish population as well as from each of the Christian denominations, were appointed for the town, and through these also the country districts will be reached.

The full list of officers and of the committees will be given in the next issue of the OBSERVER, as it has been impossible, in consequence of the unusual weather since the meeting, to ascertain whether all of those elected and appointed will accept the trusts imposed.

The need of a hospital in Fayetteville does not require to be stated. The census of 1880 shows a population in Cross Creek Township, which is co-extensive with the town limits proper, of 5,076. We think we are safe in estimating the increase since—owing to the large number of persons who have moved here from abroad since the "boom" began, and of country people who have moved into town for business or for convenience to the excellent graded school which is doing so much to make Fayetteville an educational centre—we think we are safe in estimating this increase at 1000. An urban population of 6000 without doubt has grown beyond the reach of the spasmodic and ununited efforts of individual humanitarians. The care of the indigent invalids in such a community is altogether too great a burden upon these latter. In such a population, too, are a vast number of generous and charitably disposed persons who would gladly give of their abundance to the relief of their suffering fellow beings through the medium of an association such as is now organized, whose business in life ar other cause prevents individual and direct efforts.

A monthly contribution, by man, woman or child, of any amount, no matter how small, will constitute the contributor a member of the association. Let every one contribute according as God has blessed him with ability for so doing.

Through many generations yet to come the work of the noble women who have had a hand in this movement will bear good fruit. The community, no less than those who are the special objects of their effort, owe them a debt of gratitude. This can best be paid by earnest co-operation.

ANDERSON—BAKER.—From the Hickory *Carolinian* we learn that, in the Church of the Ascension in that town on the 1st of January, Mr. Benjamin R. Anderson of Asheville was married to Miss Susie V. Baker of Hickory, by Rev. John Huske, assisted by the rector, Rev. Mr. Weston.

Mr. Anderson, who is the son of the late W. J. Anderson, Esq., for many years before the war Teller of the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, is well known in this town, where he has a host of kinsfolk as well as of friends. Miss Baker is the daughter of Dr. R. B. Baker, an able physician, who adds to unusual intellectual capacity and great skill in his profession a physician's best endowment, sympathy with the suffering of his patients and devotion to his calling.

Courts in the Fourth Judicial District.

Courts, Spring and Fall, for this, the Fourth Judicial District, will be held as follows during 1884:

Cumberland, 21st January, one week, Judge MacRae; 26th May, two weeks, Judge Phillips; 24th November, two weeks, Judge Shepherd.

Robeson, 28th January, one week, Judge MacRae; 14th April, two weeks, Judge Phillips; 13th October, two weeks, Judge Shepherd.

Moore, 4th February, two weeks, Judge Phillips; 4th August two weeks, Judge Shepherd.

Harnett, 18th February, one week, Judge Phillips; 18th August, one week, Judge Shepherd.

Bladen, 25th February, two weeks, Judge Phillips; 25th August, two weeks, Judge Shepherd.

Columbus, 10th March, two weeks, Judge Phillips; 8th September, two weeks, Judge Shepherd.

Brunswick, 24th March, one week, Judge Phillips; 22d September, one week, Judge Shepherd.

Johnston, 31st March, two weeks, Judge Phillips; 29th September, two weeks, Judge Shepherd.

Anson, 28th April, two weeks, Judge Phillips; 27th October, two weeks, Judge Shepherd.

Richmond, 12th May, two weeks, Judge Phillips; 10th November, two weeks, Judge Shepherd.

ENGLAND BROUGHT TO BOOK.—A dispatch from Cairo, of Friday's date, says that the relations between England and Egypt are strained. The government of Egypt has sent a note to the government of Great Britain pointing out to the latter that the present state of things in Egypt cannot continue, and asking that a final decision shall be given upon the Soudan question. If England refuses the assistance asked by Egypt, the Khedive and his ministry have determined to abandon to Turkey the Eastern Soudan and reduce the Egyptian tribute to the Porte. The Egyptian troops would then be concentrated in Egypt proper, thus giving a force of 15,000 men to protect the frontier without the aid of the English army. Sir Evelyn Baring thinks that 15,000 men would be insufficient for that service.

Besides the Khedive, the English officials have agreed to a reduction of their salaries, and it is expected that the cabinet ministers will do likewise. The saving thus effected is estimated at 448,000 pounds.

A Paris cablegram of the same date says it is stated that the European powers having interests in Egypt are about to address a note to England asking what measures she intends to adopt for the protection of their respective subjects in Egypt. The French government has sent to M. Camille Barrere, the French diplomatic agent at Cairo, precise instructions on this subject.

And information from London is to the effect that a cabinet council—the second on the subject—was held on Friday to consider the crisis in Egptian affairs.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Reminded by the North Winds, our correspondent blows a blast that means Warmth for the Future—A good word for Fayetteville and Fayetteville's Congressman.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan 7, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—The snowy blasts have chilled the air, covered the ground and reminded us that actual as well as nominal winter is with us. It has come in good time. The soft warm rains have coaxed out of their burrowings myriads of insects that are destructive to seeds and tender shoots. The intense cold of Saturday and Sunday killed these and saved thousands of bushels of grain to the farmers. It has done more than this. The air has been full of keen frost and it has purified the atmosphere of the germs of disease. The victims of malarial and typhoid fevers were numerous enough the past year to make these types of disease specially dreaded by every household. So along with the suffering for the poor and feeble who are ill protected against it or ill capable of bearing it the snow has fallen on all alike and has brought good to all.

The snow has been kind enough to fetch along with it the annual lesson it always gives the farmer. How many plows did it cover up in the fields at the end of the row where they were left and in the open lot? How many stables with doors off the hinges in which horses and mules, that had worked faithfully on short forage and field nubbins all the year round, stood shivering? How many patient oxen stood all night in the bitter cold without any shelter? In how many households were the logs scant in the fire place?

The lesson it teaches is order and system in farm work and attention to details. If an editor, a lawyer or a banker had in his occupation no more method than our farmers have in theirs he would soon be without readers, clients or credit. He would not be expected to succeed. There is no branch of industry in which order, forethought and carefulness of detail pay as well as in farming. If every farmer in the counties where the OBSERVER is the household paper would carefully measure off one acre of land and would make it a duty to see that it was highly manured at the least cost and was made to produce to the top of its bent, and if a careful record of the manner of doing this and of its results were kept, a stride in seven league boots would be made in the right direction. If every one of these farmers would raise one fine heifer, mare colt and pig this year, and this is not a very great undertaking, and keep them in good order and tend them kindly, in five years scrub cattle would disappear from our farms and would cease to be literally laughing stock. It would be a simple and easy beginning, but it would be the end of crapping mortgages and debt. But objection may be made that a farmer hasn't time to keep these records. He has, if he will take it and if he hasn't, his wife, his son or his daughter has and it is the best possible training for a child to have. It will teach him to hold to and add to what his father has gathered together with such infinite pains and with the double labor of learning first to undo and then to do.

Our farmers work hard and pay as well or better than those of other States. I heard a large manufacturer of fertilizers remark a few days since: We scrutinize credits less closely in North Carolina than in any Southern State. With such good names to uphold it is unkind and uncandid not to remind them occasionally that they have a fault. That fault I firmly believe is carelessness of details and of little things. For want of a nail the shoe was lost, for want of a shoe the horse was lost, for want of a horse the rider was lost, is as true now as when Ben Franklin was listening to Poor Richard.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

The American Cultivator commenting on the composition of the committee on agriculture says: There are among the Representatives on the committee several men of practical ability. Prominent among those is named your Congressman, Col. Wharton J. Green, whom Ben Perley Poore sketches in this wise: "He studied law and abandoned the profession to become a farmer and has also paid great attention to the cultivation of the grape."

It is easy to write about what interests the farmers now. All the papers in the State are giving agricultural matters more attention than usual and one can find good suggestions in almost any one of them.

There is little local news. Few changes are taking place in business houses here, and while business is dull it is not in a very unwholesome condition.

Judge Shepherd holds a term of the Superior Court beginning to-day.

The best opinion here among men who study such subjects is that Fayetteville will have an exceptionally good year. This is what others think of your good Town.

P. M. W.

THE COLD WEATHER.—A Chicago telegram of the 4th, says: This has been the coldest day of the present winter, the thermometer being 14 degrees below zero at 9 a. m. At 11 o'clock it rose to 12 and at 1 o'clock it had fallen again to 14 below. At Omaha the thermometer is quoted at 18 below; at Dubuque it was 26 below at 9 o'clock this morning, and at Minneapolis, at noon to-day, 30 below zero, the lowest point at that hour for forty-five years.

A dispatch from Cincinnati dated the 5th says: The thermometer this morning at 9 o'clock stood 20 degrees below zero, which is the lowest point it has touched here for years.

And a telegram of the same date from Bismarck, Dakota, says that the coldest weather known in ten years prevails there. Thursday night the mercury descended to 39 degrees below zero, and last night to 33 degrees below by the signal office thermometer.

Other dispatches concerning the cold are as follows:

Jamestown, Da., Jan. 5.—Yesterday was the coldest day ever known in this locality. It was 48 degrees below zero in the morning and 42 below at noon. The air was filled with frost, but the stiff breeze from the northwest calmed down last evening, and the weather moderated. No trains have run on the Jamestown & Northern road to Carrington since Tuesday.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—A dispatch from Council Bluffs, Iowa, says at 10 o'clock last night the thermometer recorded 24 degrees below zero, the coldest weather in twenty-five years. At Lincoln, Neb. at 8 p. m., 10 below. Quincy, Ill., at 11 p. m., 20 below, the coldest temperature since 1878. Cedar Rapids, Ia., at 12 p. m., 22 below. None of the towns in the above list report any cases of freezing to death, or any damage to property from frost.

In Chicago there were a number af minor casualties, including the breaking of plate glass windows, by the intense cold.

Cleveland, O., January 5.—The weather is the coldest reported in years. The thermometer has indicated as low as 14 degrees below zero in some places. There is a clear sky and the air is full of frost.

How Millions are Made.

Mr. John N. Burke, who went to California in '49, spring of '50, is now in New York, and yesterday gave a *World* reporter an interesting sketch of the parties to the Colton-Huntington suit, as well as of Mr. Huntington's partners in the giant corporations which he now controls. David Douty Colton, in behalf of whose estate the action was begun, was a native of Maine, but in the early days of California he went to that State, settling in Siskiyou County. He came first into public prominence as Sheriff of that county. During the Gwin-Broederick feud, which culminated in the duel between David C. Broderick and David S. Terry, in which the former lost his life, Colton was an adherent of Broderick, and had more or less to do with the settlement of his estate. From this time Colton was regarded as a man of power in financial circles and was more or less interested in important enterprises.

At the time of the building of the Central and Southern Pacific railroads he became associated with the managers of these companies through his ownership of stock in certain construction companies, having contracts for the building of those roads, and at the time of his death on Oct. 9, 1878, he was financial director of the Central Pacific and President of the Southern Pacific, owning stocks and bonds in these and other companies, in which he and C. P. Huntington and others were interested in upwards of $2,400,000. The transactions between these various companies were of a similar nature to those made by the Union Pacific Railroad with the Credit Mobilier, the incorporators of the construction companies being in whole or in part the officers or employees of the Central Pacific or Southern Pacific Railroad. At the time of the investigation by Congress into the affairs of the Credit Mobilier, it was thought the inquiry would also be extended to those of the Central Pacific. A former adherent of the Texas Pacific, since dead, intimated that this investigation was so much dreaded by the manager of the Central Pacific as to cause the sending of W. E. Brown with the books of the Contract and Finance Company to Europe, in order that both he and the books might be beyond the jurisdiction of Congress and the courts.

Upon the death of Colton, as appears from reports of the time, a settlement was made with Mrs. Colton—as executrix of the estate—by Huntington et al., and it is from this that the litigation grew, Mrs. Colton claiming that the settlement was obtained by misrepresentation on the part of Huntington and his confreres, and they on their part retaliating by charges of embezzlement and fraud against the late D. D. Colton. During the course of the trial a large amount of evidence has been taken and a great deal of the secret history of the building of Mr. Huntington's roads has leaked out, some of it not being of the most pleasing character to the little coterie who, from being obscure shopkeepers in a country town in 1839 or 1860, have risen to be railroad magnates with $120,000,000 or thereabouts.

About twenty three years ago a civil engineer named T. D. Judah conceived the idea of building a road across the Sierra Nevada Mountains. He enlisted in his interest Charles Crocker, then a small dry goods dealer in Sacramento, but now President of the Southern Pacific Railroad; Leland Stafford, then a dealer in oils on commission, but now President of the Central Pacific Railroad; Mark Hopkins and C. P. Huntington, dealers in hardware, and thereafter the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California was incorporated.

The company struggled along, for a long time being known as the "Dutch Flat Swindle," but in time Congress was successfully applied to for aid. Placer and Sacramento counties each subscribed for stock, giving bonds in exchange, which stock the counties parted with at less than its value by means best known to the Central Pacific managers. San Francisco gave $400,000 and the State guaranteed the interest on $1,500,000. So the road was started and built by other than the stockholders' money.

It has been said that the stockholders put in only $11,000, but be that as it may it is certain that the then and now principal owners and the managers of the road could not put in a great deal more, for an examination of the records of Sacramento County at that date shows that, business and all, Charles Crocker was worth, $26,750; Leland Stafford & Brother, $53,700; Mark Hopkins, $14,200; C. P. Huntington, $8,930, and the firm of Huntington & Hopkins, $15,490, or a total of less than $130,000

These four men as directors of the company proceeded to contract with themselves for the building of the road, under the various names of S. H. H. & Co., Charles Crocker & Co., Contract and Finance Company, Western Development Company and Pacific Improvement Company, till in time the Central Pacific Railroad Company and these four men controlled every avenue of carrying trade in the State, controlled and owned every railroad in the State except the San Francisco and North Pacific, the North Pacific Coast, the Nevada County Narrow Guage, and a little road in Tulare County, while the former shop-keepers by industry waxed exceedingly rich, till in 1878 Mark Hopkins died, leaving property, stocks, bonds, &c., of the nominal value of about $30,000,000.

Considering that Mark Hopkins was but one of four men controlling these roads, it is easy to guess how well the others fared. The manner in which the outside or smaller holders parted with or were divested of their stock is a part of the unwritten history of these roads, but nevertheless familiar to many. Placer and Sacramento counties parted with theirs at a nominal price as compared with the actual value. T. D. Judah's, the father and brains of the enterprise, was secured, it is said, by the payment to his widow of $100,000 only for a property out of which millions have been realised. E. B. Crocker's estate was settled with on terms only known to participants, but believed to have been on payment of $5,000,000, while the county of San Joaquin, for $250,000 of stock in the Western, now consolidated with the Central Pacific, got practically nothing, and a suit is now existing between that county and the Central Pacific to recover this stock, as well as interest in the profits growing out or resulting from the ownership thereof.—*N. Y. World, 2d.*

Full Text of the Supreme Court's Decision in the Bridge Case.

NORTH CAROLINA } October Term, 1883.
Supreme Court. } (194) Cumberland Co.

Josiah Evans vs. Commissioners of Cumberland—Opinion.

SMITH, C. J.—The General Assembly at its last session passed an act ratified and taking effect on March 18, 1883, entitled "An Act to enable the people of Cumberland county to establish a Free Bridge over the Cape Fear River at or near the town of Fayetteville, North Carolina," the recital of the substance of which is necessary to a proper understanding of the case on appeal.

It directs the County Commissioners on petition from not less than five hundred voters presented on or before the first Monday in April, to submit the question of a free bridge to the qualified voters of the county at an election to be held on the first Thursday in May, and prescribes the manner in which it shall be conducted, and the popular will ascertained. Section five so far as its provisions relate to the present inquiry is in the words:

If it shall appear that a majority of the votes cast at such election were for "free bridge," then the said board of County Commissioners shall certify the same to the chairman of the board of justices of said county within five days of said meeting, and the chairman of the said board of justices shall call a joint meeting of the Justices and Commissioners of said county to be held on the first Monday in June next following, which meeting shall make or cause to be made such contract or contracts as may be necessary for the speedy establishment of a free bridge across the Cape Fear River at Fayetteville, North Carolina; provided that if the owners of the Clarendon Bridge, now across said river, will agree to sell their said bridge and franchises, together with the right of way to and from said bridge, over or across any land they may own contignous thereto, for a sum not to exceed thirty five thousand dollars, then a purchase of the same shall be made by said board of Justices and County Commissioners; but if no agreement can be made, they are hereby authorized to make any contract necessary for the erection of a new bridge across said river at or near the town of Fayetteville.

The contract being entered into, the Commissioners, if in their opinion, deemed best, are empowered to issue corpon county bonds, bearing date January 1, 1884, in sums not less than twenty five nor more than five hundred dollars, at a rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent, and to mature at a period not beyond thirty years. The bonds are required not to be sold under par, and the coupons as they become due are receivable "in payment of taxes and other claims due to the county of Cumberland"—sec. 6. The next section authorizes and directs the annual levy of special taxes as long as may be requisite "sufficient to pay the coupons as they become due," and to provide a "sinking fund" to pay the principal as the bonds mature, not in any one year to exceed the sum of two thousand dollars.

If the Commissioners decline to issue bonds, annual special taxes are authorized to be levied and collected, as long as necessary, which shall not in any one year be above "ten cents on the one hundred dollars valuation, and thirty cents on each taxable poll,"—sec. 8.

It appears from the complaint and answer which do not appear to differ in essential particulars that an election was held on the day designated in the statute whereon were cast one thousand, six hundred and ninety-six votes for *free bridge*, and one thousand, one hundred and forty-two votes for "no free bridge," while the former which favor the proposition are conceded not to be a majority of the number of voters in the county.

The result being known the joint meeting of the Commissioners and Justices contracted for the purchase of the bridge from the owners at the price of thirty-five thousand dollars and, after the Commissioners concluded to issue the bonds, proceeded to levy the special tax of five cents on each one hundred dollars worth of taxable property, and fifteen cents on the poll, half of the amount authorized, to meet the liabilities to be incurred in putting out the bonds.

While preparing and about to issue the bonds the Commissioners were interrupted by the present suit and a temporary restraining order granted. Upon the subsequent hearing the prayer for an injunction was denied and therefrom the appeal brings the case before us.

While county and other municipal corporations possess and can exercise only such powers as are conferred, and are under such restraints as are imposed by the constitution and laws enacted pursuant to it, there is no such direct limitation put upon them as is put upon the legislation in reference to contracting a debt or pecuniary obligation in article 5, section 4 of the constitution.

The inhibition put upon them is contained in article 7, section 7, which declares that: "No county, city, town or other municipal corporation shall contract any debt, pledge or loan its credit, nor shall any tax be levied or collected by any officers of the same, *except for the necessary expenses thereof*, unless by a vote of the majority of the qualified voters therein."

This provision leaves the legislature free to confer upon municipal organizations the power to create debts and issue public securities in order to raise funds to meet those *necessary expenses* when it may be deemed expedient, and the legislation may be made dependent on the result of a popular vote for its efficacy. Manly vs. Commissioners of Raleigh, 4 Jo. Eq. 270, Newsom vs. Earnhardt, 86 N. C., 391. Hill vs. Commissioners of Forsythe, 67 N. C., 337.

It is only required that an approval be obtained from a "majority of the qualified voters" before contracting a debt * * * or levying a tax when the fund is for other than the "necessary expenses" of the county or other corporate municipal body. Railroad vs. Commissioners of Caldwell, 72 N. C., 486.

The inquiry then is whether the construction of a new or the purchase of an existing bridge for the free transit of people over the waters of the Cape Fear can be deemed a necessary county expense within the meaning of the exception? and whether the Court can undertake to revise and correct the judgment of commissioners if considered erroneous?

The subject is so well considered in the opinion of the late Chief Justice delivered for the Court in Broadnax vs. Carrom, 64 N. C., 244, and his comments so forcible that we prefer to reproduce what he says:

"Who is to decide what are the necessary expenses of the county? The County Commissioners to whom are confided the trust of regulating all county matters. *Repairing and building bridges* is a part of the necessary expenses of a county, as much so as keeping the roads in order or making new roads."

In reference to a judicial control over the exercise of the power delegated to the County authorities in determining what are the necessary expenses he proceeds:

"This Court has no power, and is not capable if it had the power, of controlling the exercise of the power conferred by the Constitution upon the legislative department of the government or *upon the county authorities*."

"For the exercise of powers conferred by the Constitution the people must rely upon the honesty of the members of the General Assembly, and of the persons elected to fill places of trust in the several counties."

The action in this case was to prevent the expenditure of $10,000 in the construction of a bridge where none had been before, connected with no public road, and which was alleged by the plaintiff to be "unnecessary, inconvenient and extravagantly expensive."

The same proposition is again announced in the case of Satterthwaite vs. Commissioners of Beaufort County, 76 N. C., 153, and recognized in Cromartie vs. Commissioners, 87 N. C., 134. The same views as to the exercise of a revisory control of the Court where a tax is levied in excess of the constitutional limit are expressed in an opinion prepared by Rodman, J., in Winslow vs. Worth, 66 N. C., 432; and published in that number of the Reports as an appendix.

It must be declared there is no error.

Judgment affirmed.

A true copy.

Teste: WM. H. BAGLEY, Clerk.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE KILLING OF CAREY.—A Dublin dispatch of the 4th, says the *United Ireland*, of that city, publishes an account of the murder of James Carey, which was written by a gentleman who received it from Patrick O'Donnell, under a promise that it was not to be told as long as a chance remained to save O'Donnell's life. The account shows that O'Donnell deliberately killed Carey. There was no struggle. Carey made no attack upon O'Donnell. Had Judge Dunman permitted him to speak, O'Donnell would have told the whole truth. O'Donnell was not acquainted with Carey on the voyage from England to the Cape of Good Hope. He was not a member of any society. He recognized Carey by the wood cut which he saw at Cape Town, and resolved to kill him. He intended to go with him to a farm at Port Elizabeth, which Carey had told him that he was going to take, and thus show that there no spot where Carey could be safe. Finding himself, however, alone with Carey, he could not resist the desire to kill him. Carey perceived his danger, and said: "Do you know me?" O'Donnell replied: "You are Carey, the informer. To hell with you." The bullet sped with the words and the deed was done. Carey clutched his own revolver, but too late. O'Donnell fired two more shots and Carey rolled to the deck. Nobody saw the encounter except O'Donnell's companion, who threw her arms around him and filled the ship with her cries. He had told her that morning that he meant to kill Carey and would hang for it. When Mrs. Carey reached the scene, O'Donnell said to her: "I had to do it."

Brief Record oft he Past Year.

During the past year, large progress has been made in developing the agricultural, mineral and industrial resources of the country. This is especially true of the Southern States, whose growth in railway mileage, in manufacturing, in mining and in the diversification and volume of the products of their fields and forests, continues at a rate which approaches the marvelous. North and South, East and West production has attained enormous figures. The corn crop was 1,551,066,835 bushels in 1883, against 932,274,000 in 1873; the wheat crop 400,000,000 bushels against 281,254,700 in 1873; the cotton crop 6,000,000 bales, against 3,930,508 in 1873. Our foreign commerce reached the unprecedented figure of $1,547,020,316, against $1,164,000,000 in 1873 The ordinary revenues of the federal government were $398,287,581, those of 1873 $333,738,204, the surplus of the former year being $132,879,444, of the latter $43,392,959.

The bitter passions, of which the civil war was an exaggerated expression, have been allayed. The bloody shirt is at length so much out of fashion that in the important elections of the past year is scarcely saw the light. The sectional issue is dead. Rational politics, which concerns itself with the practical question of economical and constitutional administration, has taken its place. Among other evidences of the substitution in 1883 of practical ideas for emotionalism in the conduct of the government may be cited the fact that the civil service law went into operation during the past year, and the not less significant fact that the tariff issue at present occupies all minds to the exclusion of other less important topics. These changes have arrived in spite of politicians, being pushed to the front by the pressure of intelligent and honest public opinion. That they were impossible ten years ago, and are now, but demonstrates the wholesome progress the country has been making during the past decade.

The year 1883 has been marded by the frequency with which the brute forces of nature have asserted themselves, often to the destruction of life and property. The floods of the Danube in Europe and of the Ohio in this country are instances in point. The Ischia earthquake, with its destruction of nearly 2,000 lives, and the great eruption and tidal wave of Mt. Krakatoa, which in two days destroyed some 50,000 lives, are both convincing proofs of the impotence of man in the presence of the larger exhibitions of natural force. The tornadoes of our Northwestern States disclose the existence of another Caliban, whom modern science has not yet learned how to subdue.

Turning from the domestic to the foreign record: The annihilation of Hicks Pasha's army by the professed successor to the office of the Prophet Mohammed attracts attention, both from the completeness and the significance of the False Prophet's victory. The French operations in Tonquin, though they threaten to involve China in war, and so to disturb the rich commerce of the East, will probably be restricted within the limits of the Annamese empire, and end in the acquisition by France of an extensive but expensive province. The trouble in Madagascar can hardly be said to have reached a conclusion, the French fleet being still engaged in the barbarous work of bombarding the miserable huts of the fever-stricken coast towns. The continent of Europe is at peace, the triple alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy being strong enough to assure and compel it. The social disquiet of Russia, Germany, Spain and even France may be said to have become much mollified. England resounds with the agitation of a new reform bill, and has the added excitement of her perennial struggle with the discontented people of Ireland who clamor for national independence. It is felt that a general election must soon be held, the result of which may be the prelude to more serious changes in the conditions of English public life than have been known within a century. Chili has at length made peace with Peru—or what remains of her. There has been during the year 1883 no war of the first magnitude.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Jonesboro High School,

JONESBORO, MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

THE next session begins January 14th, 1884. For information apply to

PROF. WILLIAM C. DOUB, Principal.

Dec 20, 1883 45 6t

Notice of Sale Under Mortgage.

BY virtue of the power and authority given by a certain mortgage, executed by S. B. West to Hamlin Sons & Co., which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Cumberland, in Book "A", No. 4, pages, 69, 70 and 71, the following property will be sold at public auction, viz: One Steam Saw Mill and outfit complete, with 20 H. P. Locomotive Boiler and Engine; and all Machinery necessary to a first class Steam Saw Mill is attached and is in good condition.

The Mill is now located on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., near Fayetteville, on the Mile Branch.

Place of Sale: On premises where Mill is located.

Time of Sale: January 17th, 1884, at 12 o'clock

Terms of Sale: Cash.

BOYKIN & FAISON, and
N. W. RAY,
Attorneys for Mortgagees.

Dec 16, 1883. 46ts

Very Valuable Farm

NEAR TOWN FOR SALE.

ON Saturday, January 19, 1884, at 12 o'clock, I will offer for sale by public auction, that valuable Farm on Wilmington Road, about 2½ miles from Fayetteville, adjoining Daniel Smith and others and known as "THE JESSUP or HOOPER PLACE." This farm contains about 220 acres, of which about half is valuable swamp land—there being about 60 to 70 in a state of cultivation, on which is a dwelling house with four rooms, two barns and stable with other out houses, and small orchard of fine fruit. The uncleared swamp, say, 30 to 40 acres, is well timbered with cypress and poplar. About 110 to 120 acres is piney woods land, including the old Hooper or Broadfoot summer place, a fine building spot, with a never failing spring of good sand-hill water—a splendid place for a vineyard. A branch running through the land, affords a good place for ponds for fish culture. The stock range is unsurpassed.

This is a rare chance to purchase a good farm and a good healthy country residence near town. The purchaser must pay $1200 in cash, and give note for the balance. N. W. RAY, Ag't.

Dec 27, 1883. 47-4t

Sale under Mortgage.

BY virtue of two certain Mortgages made by J. L. McKay and wife to J. C. Blocker, recorded in Book V, No. 3, page 67, and Book Y, No. 3, page 268, I will on Thursday, January 24th, 1884, at Cedar Creek, in this County, at 12 o'clock, expose to sale by public auction for cash, 12 acres of Land, including the residence lately occupied by C. H. Blocker, and also 189½ acres, including the residence lately occupied by J. C. Blocker. The interest of J. L. McKay in the Fennell Land will also be sold. The improvements on both these tracts are very valuable—two Store Houses and Warehouse, Grist Mill, two Dwellings and all necessary outhouses, with about 50 acres of land in good state of cultivation, with fruit trees, &c.

Dec 24, 1884. J. C. BLOCKER. 47ts

NOTICE.

ON and after the first day of January, 1884, the undersigned will discontinue the sale of Merchandise on their own account, but will fill orders for all kinds of goods carefully, when provided with money, or produce in hand, or an equivalent by an arrangement previously made.

They will sell Merchandise and Country Produce, as well as buy, for a commission of 2½ per cent. They will buy, at all times, Cotton and Naval Stores consigned or brought to them, making no charge on consignments, paying the highest market prices; and will also advance liberally on Cotton stored with them, subject to reasonable storage and insurance charges, at 8 per cent. interest.

They respectfully ask all who have unsettled accounts on their books to call and pay, or close by satisfactory notes.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, Dec 20, 1883 46-2m

McLEAN & ROBINSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

D. H. McLEAN, Lillington N. C. | H. McD. ROBINSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

Will practice in the several Courts of the State. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.

June 1, 1883. 16 1y

ONE CENT

invested in a postal card and directed as below

WILL

inform the writer where he can

BUY

at the lowest price

A FIRST-CLASS PLOW;

also Castings, Grates, Mouldings, and

WILL SELL

all your old Scrap Iron at the highest price paid.

Address

PIONEER MANUFACTURING CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

Jan'y 2, 1884 48-1m

FOUND.

A SMALL GOLD PENCIL was recently found in the yard at the residence of Mr. E. J. Hale, on Haymount. The owner can get the same on application at this office.

Dec 27, 1883.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Wednesday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

WEDNESDAY,.....JANUARY 9, 1884.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months.....1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.
Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALEM ACADEMY.
A. McBUIE—For Sale.
WM. HUSKE—Dividend, No. 26.
WARREN PRIOR & SON—Fifty Years.
WARREN PRIOR & SON—Silver Ware.
J. E. GARRETT—Book and Job Printer.
R. M. NIMOCKS—Groceries, Liquors, &c.
WARREN PRIOR & SON—Bridal Presents.
MRS. T. D. HAIGH—Hospital Association.

ABOUT TOWN.

RETURNED.—On last Saturday night's train Mr. E. T. B. Glenn and his bride returned home after spending a week or two with his relatives about Greensboro. They are now boarding at the Fayetteville Hotel.

OLD AWNINGS.—Our Town Commissioners are ordering a great many of the old wooden awnings in front of some of the stores to be pulled down. This effects a great improvement in the looks of our busy thoroughfares.

THE BRIDGE CASE.—In another column will be found the full text of the Supreme Court decision in the case of the Clarendon Bridge. See also proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners.

C. F. & Y. V. R. R.—Work is still progressing favorably on this road, though we suppose the snow will interfere somewhat with its rapid progress. On this end of the line trains now run to Rockfish Village, the trestle over Little Rockfish being completed.

ANOTHER FIRE.—Again, on Thursday last our people were summoned to a fire at the foot of Haymount. It was in the tall three story, cellar and attic buildings adjoining the old McNeill building, and had caught from a spark falling on the roof. It was quickly put out, and did very little damage. No insurance.

ANOTHER ICE ACCIDENT.—While Geo. King, colored, was arranging the slide at Sedberry & Thomson's ice house on Mims's pond on Monday, the chain broke and King fell about ten feet, striking his head. He was unconscious for several hours, but is not supposed to be seriously hurt.

A PUBLIC LIBRARY.—A movement will soon be set on foot for establishing in this town a public library. We shall have a good deal to say on this subject hereafter. Such a useful and beneficent institution has long been needed in Fayetteville; and more than ever now that young men are beginning to come into the town to engage in business, and need attractive places of resort which shall help and not harm.

THE CHIEF FIRE WARDEN.—Our readers, we doubt not, will rejoice with us that Mr. James D. McNeill has consented to undertake the responsible duties of Chief Fire Warden. Mr. McNeill is a man of great decision of character, prompt and active, and he is believed to be the right man in the right place. As no pay attaches to the office, it becomes, for that reason the more the duty of all good citizens to render the new Chief all possible assistance in his patriotic undertaking.

SKATING.—On Monday last the skating here was unusually fine, and most our of young people took advantage of this rare chance. It has been many years since we have seen as many persons on the ice at Mims's pond at a time, and they all seemed to enjoy it. At night quite a party of young men went to try moonlight skating. The ice was very smooth, there being no sleet or snow mixed with it. This sport being rather unusual here of late years, we were surprised at seeing so many graceful skaters on the ice. Some of our ladies skate remarkably well.

COMMISSIONERS OF FAYETTEVILLE.—At the meeting of the Commissioners of the Tax District of Fayetteville on Monday, notice was received from Mr. B. C. Gorham that it was impossible for him to accept the office of Chief Fire Warden to which he was elected at the last meeting. Mr. J. D. McNeill was thereupon elected in his stead, and full powers conferred upon him to appoint an assistant in each ward and to organize a fire department. Mr. McNeill has accepted the office, and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

No other business of importance was transacted. The usual current bills were allowed and ordered to be paid.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.—We regret to learn that two of our young men met with serious accidents on Monday, in both instances resulting from falling on the ice, and, singular to say, the injury in the case of each was the same—a broken nose.

Mr. Thos. W. Broadfoot, with his hands in his pockets, attempted to walk out upon the ice on Mims's pond, to direct his ice-cutters, when he slipped and fell before he could extricate one of his hands to break the fall. In his efforts to do so, he threw himself forward and it is supposed his nose struck a piece of broken ice frozen to the surface.

Mr. Thomas J. Whitted while skating at night fell and was similarly injured, though not so seriously.

THE BANKS.—Both of the banks held their annual meetings of stockholders on Tuesday last at their respective banking houses. The stockholders of the Fayetteville National Bank elected as Directors for the ensuing year the following named gentlemen: Messrs. J. D. Williams, E. J. Lilly, R. P. Buxton, A. A. McKethan, Jr., J. W. Hollingsworth, N. R. Blue, and Jno. D. McIver.

The People's National Bank elected as their Board of Directors: Messrs. E. F. Moore, J. B. Starr, F. W. Thornton, Geo. Brandt, A. Overbaugh, A. H. Slocomb, Danl. McNatt, Jno. Buie and Jno. W. Scott. These banks are in a very flourishing condition, and are making money. They have each just declared a 4 per cent. dividend, and they have a healthy surplus.

A GOOD SELECTION.—At a recent meeting of the Trustees of the Graded School, Mr. Geo. B. Huske was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Simmons. We consider this a capital selection, and it was a handsome compliment to the young man, as the position was not applied for by him. Mr. Huske was a pupil of the Graded School, and therefore understands its workings.

THE COLD WEATHER—RECORD OF THE THERMOMETRE.—As elsewhere, we have experienced here the coldest weather known in many years. From a number of gentlemen who kept an eye to the thermometre and a record of its proceedings, we gather the following.

At Dr Haigh's residence on Haymount:
8:30 A. M. Saturday 49°—3 P. M. 22°
" " Sunday 6° " 22°.
" " Monday 12° " 22°.
" " Tuesday 34°.

At Mr. S. J. Hinsdale's residence, Haymount:
7:30 A. M. Sunday, 5°.
" " Monday, 13°.

At Mr. James McGilvary's residence, Haymount:
6 A. M. Sunday, 3° *below* zero.

At Mr. H. O. Sedberry's residence, Russell street:
7 A. M. Sunday, 1° *below* zero.
8 " " zero.
9 P. M. " 9°.
7 A. M. Monday, 10°.

At Rev. F. H. Wood's residence (Methodist Parsonage) and at Mr. J. W. Fort's residence, just across the Cape Fear, the thermometre reached zero Sunday morning—hours not given.

Mr. Sedberry's thermometre registered the same (22°) as five others on Saturday afternoon and is believed to be accurate.

WALTER WATSON.—Mr. Walter Watson, whose manufactory of turpentine tools has acquired a national reputation, is understood to have disposed of a portion of his right to his patents, in New York, for a large sum. It is not known whether the transaction will result in the removal of the manufactory of these articles to New York, or the continuance of their manufacture here on a larger scale than ever. But the recent accumulation on his premises of a large amount of heavy and costly machinery, including trip hammers of great power, would indicate heavy work of some character ahead by this most enterprising, useful and successful citizen.

We are informed by the representative of one of the largest manufacturing hardware establishments in New York that the tools manufactured by Mr. Watson are recognized as better in temper and finish than any others of either American or foreign make.

Five wagon loads of the products of this factory were shipped to dealers in New York on Monday.

FIRE.—On Wednesday last at about half past one o'clock the fire alarm sounded, and a very large crowd of people soon assembled at the point indicated, viz: the sale and feed stable of Mr. M. C. Hart, on Franklin street about a hundred yards in rear of the OBSERVER office, but only to witness their total destruction. This fire made an ugly show, and but for the very favorable wind—which though high, blew in the right direction—would probably have done much damage. The fire companies were on hand, but could be of no use. The building being a large wooden one and stored with forage, it burned very rapidly. We are glad to state that Mr. Hart was able to rescue his horses and mules, and most of his vehicles and harness. He had $1,000 insurance on the stables. This is another warning to our people of the danger they are constantly exposed to. One can but think how terrible would have been the result to the owners and occupants of stores on the South side of Hay street, if the wind had been from the South or East instead of from the West.

RETROSPECTIVE.—Our friend Mr. M. E. Dye, of Hay Street, hands us the subjoined, clipped from an old OBSERVER. By reference to our files we find that it appeared in the OBSERVER of June 19, 1862—[the same, by the way, which contained the first public nomination of the Colonel of the 26th Regiment, and Col. Vance's letter to the editors of the OBSERVER accepting the candidacy which had been urged upon him.] After the disbandment of the 1st Regiment in the Fall of 1861 the greater portion of the members of the two Fayetteville companies, F and H, received appointments as officers, or patriotically entered again as privates in two famous companies. These were Starr's Battery, and Capt. Jas. McNeill's company of cavalry whose muster roll is given below. Both these admirable officers were rapidly promoted—Starr reaching the high grade of Lieut. Colonel of artillery, and McNeill that of Colonel of cavalry, in which position gallantly leading his regiment he was killed at Petersburg, March 31, 1865.

Following is the extract alluded to:

OFF FOR THE WAR.—The Conscription officers if they come here, are not likely to pay expenses. The "Partisan Rangers," the 17th Company which Cumberland has sent to the wars, left here this morning for one of the seats of war. The company is full and composed of excellent material. The following is the muster roll:—

J. H. McNeill, Captain.
Jno. McKellar, 1st Lieut.
Chas. B. Cook, 2d "
Jas. D. Nott, 3d "

T. R. McRae, 1st Serg't., Arch'd McIntosh, 2d, Jno. W. Mallett, 3d, J. T. Rose, 4th, Ed J. Williams, 5th; H. A. McKay, 1st Corp'l, Wm. T. Campbell, 2d, Evander Munroe, 3d, Wm. McPhail, 4th.

Privates—Arch'd Bethune, Jno Bass, Wm Cook, Jno H Currie, Jno K Daily, Duncan Davis, James R Davis, Jno Davis, Martin E Dye, Jno M Dye, Jas M Foy, Jno A Gillis, Rufus Glover, Wm M Hybart, E J Harrington, J W Hollingsworth, Wright Huske, Alex S Heide, Wm L Jennings, Jas Kirkpatrick, R S McCormick, T H McLean, Kenneth McDonald, Neill McDonald, Arch'd McFadyen, Neill McNeill, Alex McNeill, Jno McPherson, Jno M McIver, Arch'd M McKoy, Wm B McKoy, J R McLean, Wm McI Matthews, Chas B Murphy, Jno N Prior, S D Pipkin, W L Rose, F R Rose, P L Rose, Gilbert C Ray, Martin L Ray, Peter Seals, David Smith, Jno L Smith, French Strange, Geo A Thomson, Ed L Winslow, Jr., Wm L Williams, C G Wright.

COUNTRY STORE BURNED.—On last Saturday night about eight o'clock the store belonging to Mr. J. W. Fort, across the Cape Fear River, about one mile from the bridge, took fire and burned to the ground, with most of his stock of goods. Mr. Fort and his clerk were at home at supper, and had left the store not more than an hour before they discovered it to be on fire. They took great precaution in putting out the fire that had been burning all day in the stove, and were greatly surprised when they discovered the store burning. The building and stock were partially insured. Mr. Fort estimates his loss at $1500. We regret to say that the fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. If such be the case every effort should be made to catch the guilty parties. Incendiarism is one of the highest crimes known to the law.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled-for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

A—T B Adkins: Mrs Cleary Autery; G A Adams.
B—Miss Annie Bobbitt; Handy Bethune; L T Bunne.
J—Gusta Johnson.
K—Ned Kelley.
M—F M Maddox; G E Martin; M Jane Murphy.
N—C D Nixon.
P—Alex Pate.
W—Miss Flora Williams; Miss Florence Williams.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—The Board of County Commissioners of Cumberland County met at the Court House January 7th. Present: Thomas G. Hall, Chairman; W. C. McDuffie, A. A. McCaskill, Neill R. Blue.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Wm. H. Heathcock allowed medicine; J. H. Hayes and wife were allowed $3 per month, I. W. Godwin to furnish; Elizabeth Porter allowed 10 yards white and 8 yards check homespun.

James R. McNeill to continue furnishing coffins for the poor of the county.

Wm. R. Clark was granted license to retail liquor at the store now occupied by Wm Hughes on Gillespie street.

C. M. Autery, Plummer Booker and Henry Jackson were allowed to list their property and pay single tax on the same.

The following bills were allowed:

D. M. McDonald, supplies 50 paupers, 2 mos., $182.25; D H West, 1 pauper, 2 mos, $3; A Wicker, 1 pauper, 1 month, $1.50; D A McDiarmid, 2 paupers, 2 months, $6; A F Hobbs, 1 pauper 1 month, $4; Hinsdale & Broadfoot, medicine, poor 1 month, $22.10; D M McDonald supplies, poor house, 2 months, $34.23; K Luwald, supplies poor house, $15; A E Bramble, supplies, poor house, 80 cts; S R Parker, Superintendent, salary, $35; J R McNeill, coffins for poor, $11.75; Jas R McNeill, repairs C S C office, 60 cts; Salem Jones, digging grave $2.50; Geo H Haigh, stationery for Register's office, $2.45; W H Bagley, C S C, opinion certified, Evans vs Commissioners, $3; Josiah Evans, printing blanks, $13.75; J E Garrett, printing purchase tax blanks, $3.75; W C Troy, coal for jail, $6.52; A J Deal, work on Eccles's bridge, $72.17; J W Johnson, work on Eccles's bridge, $6.50; Murchison & Williams, lumber for Eccles's bridge, $55.20; James D McNeill, lumber for Eccles's bridge, $20.55; L D Sessoms, lumber for Lock's Creek bridge, $6.52.

The insolvent account from Sampson County, State vs Fennell M Melvin, was allowed.

W C Troy was allowed to take Rachel McPherson out of jail by standing her bond in the sum of $50 for her good behaviour, and paying $2 per month to the county, until the cost is paid, with privilege of surrendering her to the Sheriff when she fails to work.

Alex Pate and Wm Marsh were appointed overseers on the fence from Rockfish bridge via 10 mile post on Wilmington Road to Jackson's Landing on Cape Fear River. H B Butler was appointed Register of stock in said no fence district.

J N Smith & Co were appointed to furnish medicine for the County poor the ensuing year.

In accordance with Chapter 250 of the Laws of North Carolina, 1883, an act to enable the people of Cumberland County to establish a free bridge over the Cape Fear River at or near the town of Fayetteville, N. C. it is ordered that the Chairman, Thomas G. Hall, be authorized and directed to have printed Cumberland County seven per cent. coupon bonds to the amount of thirty-five thousand dollars, all of which bonds shall be dated January 1, 1884, and run for twenty years with the option of the County to redeem them after five years. Ten thousand dollars of which bonds shall be of the denomination of one hundred dollars each, and twenty-five thousand of five hundred dollars each.

Neill R. Blue recorded his vote against the order for said bonds.

John D. Williams, A. H. Slocomb and Thos. G. Hall were appointed to negotiate the sale of said bonds.

James D. Nott offered his official bond as Treasurer of the County in the sum of $60,000. Bond accepted and ordered to be registered.

E. M. Waddill offered his official bond as Constable of Cross Creek Township in the sum of $500. Bond accepted and ordered to be registered.

James E. Flowers offered his bond in the sum of $1,000 for the running of Matthews's Ferry. Bond accepted and ordered to be registered.

The bids of J. T. Martin, I. J. Carter, Jno. Hollingsworth and S. R. Parker for Superintendent of Poor House were read, and S. R. Parker was appointed at $20 per month, and rented the Poor House farm for one-half the produce made—the County to furnish horse, horse feed and tools.

Board adjourned until next Monday the 14th.

BAD WALKING.—Yesterday the rain set in and the snow and ice fast made their disappearance. It was dangerous walking on the side-walks, and it was not an uncommon sight to see pedestrians in the middle of the streets. A fall was expected, and the efforts made by the unfortunate to fall easily and with grace afforded much amusement. No body got hurt.

The occasion recalls John Phœnix's interpretation of that one of the Psalms in which occurs the sentence "The wicked stand on slippery places." Phœnix said that was more than the righteous could do, and he thought the wicked were accorded an unfair advantage in weather like this.

SAWING ICE.—Messrs. G. A. and B. E. Sedberry, and Mr. T. W. Broadfoot were busy last Monday and Tuesday filling their ice houses for a Summer's supply. If the ice could be kept from melting, this would prove a good investment, but we suppose these gentlemen lose a large part of their labor in melted ice. The ice is very fine this year. It is nearly three inches thick, and is free from snow, sleet and trash. These gentlemen have very large ice houses, and we hope they will succeed in keeping their ice till hot weather makes it valuable.

IMPROVEMENTS.—We notice considerable additions are being made to the blacksmith and machine shops of Messrs J. W. Johnson & Co. This firm is composed of energetic and enterprising young men, and they deserve to succeed.

Improvements are still being made to the Baptist church: a new roof is now being put on. Mr. Eason will have a neat looking church when his congregation have finished their intended repairs.

SNOW.—It commenced snowing here on Saturday morning last about breakfast time, and continued nearly all day. The snow Saturday night was about four inches deep. Saturday afternoon there were several sleighing parties out. The snow was not quite hard enough for fine sleighing, but the amusement is so rare in this part of the world that our young folks could not let the opportunity pass without a taste of this delightful recreation.

DIED.—Mr. John McLaurin, a native of Fayetteville, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*, died recently of consumption at Brandon, Mississippi, in the 27th year of his age. The deceased was a nephew of Mrs. T. C. Fuller, and will be remembered by many here as a student of Mr. Lovejoy in the years' 1872–73. He had been engaged in merchandizing at Brandon for several years and was successful in his business. He was greatly esteemed by all who knew him.

CONGRESS reassembled on Monday. The entire session in the House was occupied by the introduction of bills and resolutions.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Who Questions the Honesty of the Louisiana State Lottery Company?

No one does so who does business with it or knows anything about it. Of course, those who object to *all* lotteries, oppose it on principle; but only the ignorant and malicious say that Gens. Beauregard and Early do not make each month an absolutely fair drawing, or that the prizes are not fully and promptly paid.

A CHILD'S GREATEST ENEMY IS WORMS. Who can calculate the misery and suffering a child has to endure who is infested with worms? Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will destroy and expel worms from both children and adults. Only 25 a bottle.

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY
WILL CURE YOU
AND
FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	75@80
Hog Round,	10@11	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	10@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	15@16	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	9@10
Sides,	8½@9½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	8@9	Green,	4@5
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	10@11	American,	3½@4
Hams,	18@00	Swedes,	6@7
Shoulders,	8½@9	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10½@11½	North Carolina,	11½a13
BEEF—		Western,	11@12
On foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.35
Java,	20@30	PORK—	6@6½
Rio,	14@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@40
COTTON TIES	1.65@2.00	Irish, bush	$1.25@0.00
CHICKENS—	15@25	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	15@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.00@0.00	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	5.50@6.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	75@1.00	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	65@70	WOOL—	17@20
Oats,	60@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	1.25@00	Corn Whiskey,	2.50
Pease,	75@80	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	9½@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1 00@0 00
Yellow Dip	$2.00
Virgin Dip	$2.00
Spirits	30@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	95@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 29—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 32½ cents per gallon bid, and closed at 33 cents.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1.15 for Strained and $1.20 for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.40 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1.15 for Hard and $2.00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

TIMBER—☞ M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 13.50@14.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $4.50, $9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.00; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

☞ A large line of Goods suitable for Bridal Presents, received to-day by rail.
WARREN PRIOR & SON.
Jan'y 9, 1884. 1t

There will be a meeting

OF the Hospital Association at the Music Rooms of Mrs McNeill on Thursday, the 17th at 3½ o'clock.

The ladies of the County and Town are requested to attend and become members of the Association.
MRS. T. D. HAIGH, Pres't.
MISS ANNIE LEE ROSE, Sec'y.
Jan'y 9, 1884. 49 2t

Dividend, No. 26.

FAYETTEVILLE NATIONAL BANK,
Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1884.

THE Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. payable on and after this date.
49-2t] WM. HUSKE, Cashier.

☞ Four cases of SILVER WARE received to-day. WARREN PRIOR & SON.
Jan'y 9, 1884. 1t

EASTER TERM, extending from January to March, of the Eightieth Annual Session of

SALEM ACADEMY

begins January 7th, 1884.
Spring Term begins April 1st.
Jan'y 9, 1884 49-4t

J. E. GARRETT,
Book and Job Printer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.
Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

R. M. NIMOCKS,
—DEALER IN—
Groceries, Liquors, Guano, Wagons, Plows, Castings and General Farm Furnishing Goods,

A FULL LINE OF BRIDLES, COLLARS, AND WAGON HARNESS ALWAYS ON HAND.
Receiver of Naval Stores and Cotton.
GILLESPIE STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Jan'y 9, 1884. 46tf

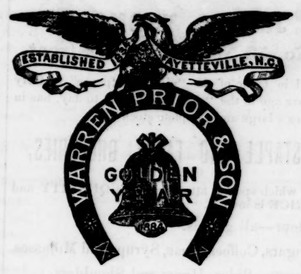
FOR SALE.

A PAIR OF MATCH HORSES, double-seated Carriage and double set of Harness. The Horses are well broke and will work anywhere. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to
A. McBUIE, Agent.
Jan'y 9, 1884. 49t

HORNER SCHOOL,
OXFORD, N. C.

THE SPRING SESSION OF 1884 WILL BEgin the second Monday in January. Terms as heretofore. Send for catalogue.
Jan'y 2, 1884 48-2t

Fifty Years.



WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,
SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES.

Carry the largest stock of

PLATED

SILVERWARE

AND

CLOCKS,

of any one Jewelry Store in North Carolina.

We buy Solid and Plated Silverware only from the best and most reliable makers.

The best POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS, SCISSORS and SHEARS.

Real bargains in POCKET BOOKS and PURSES. A very large line to select from.

Recollect us when you want SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES.

OLD GOLD and SILVER taken in exchange for new goods.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Cleaned and repaired promptly.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,
Jewelers & Watchmakers,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Jan'y 9, 1884. 49tf

MERRY CHRISTMAS
AT
McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE.

ELEGANT UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS.
HANDSOME ORGANS.
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC BOXES.
LADIES' WORK BOXES, playing two tunes when opened.
FINE GUITARS, VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS, &c.
PLAQUES, PANELS, PINCUSHIONS AND THEMOMETERS, beautifully *hand-painted.*

FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS:

CROWING COCKS, SINGING TOPS,
TOOTING HORNS, TWANGING FIDDLES,
ROLLING DRUMS, JINGLING RATTLES,
&c. &c. &c.
BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS for every one.
HANDSOME CALENDARS FOR THE NEW YEAR.
Fayetteville, Dec. 13, 1883. 45tf

Bargains! Bargains!!
In Millinery Goods to Close Out Stock.

We need more room, hence our desire to close out for *CASH* at reduced prices for twenty days. Call early and secure bargains in

TRIMMED HATS, BONNETS, PLUMES, PLUSHES, SILKS, SATIN, VELVETS, &c.

We have handsome Flannels, Ladies' Merino Vests, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Fichues, Lace and Linen Collars, Birds, Tips, Infants' Cloaks, Saques, Hoods, &c.

We will have a new supply of BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS, CHRISTMAS CARDS, &c., soon.

Also, a **5** and **10** cent counter of useful articles. Call early and often at No. 17.
MRS. DYE.
Fayetteville, Nov 29, 1883. 43tf

E. T. McKETHAN,
—DEALER IN—
SEED OATS AND RYE.
Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,
COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.

Feb'y 7, 1883. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. 1-1y

Fine Winter Clothing
AT
Greatly Reduced Prices.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY'S BALANCE OF FINE WINTER CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR FINE TRADE, CLOSING OUT AT

Positively Reduced Prices.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY,
SUCCESSOR TO HENRY ELSON,
Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C
Dec 20, 1883 36tf

UNION HOME SCHOOL

FOR both sexes. Non Sectarian, Practical and Thorough in its work. Prepares for College or for Business Pursuits.

☞ Ample and Efficient Teaching Force in each Department. Special Advantages for Music, Drawing, Painting, etc.

☞ Spring Term, 1884, will open 1st Monday in January.

☞ Catalogues, with full particulars, furnished on application to the Principal.
JOHN E. KELLY, A. M.,
Union Church, N. C.

☞ The Faculty of the University of North Carolina give certificate as follows:—"The Students from Union Home School have been marked by their thorough training, studious habits, and good moral character. We cheerfully commend the school."
Dec 20, 1883 46-2m

Sale of Valuable Town Property.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, made at the Fall Term, 1883, thereof, the undersigned, appointed by the Court as Commissioner for that purpose, will on Monday, the 7th day of April, 1884, at the Market House, in Fayetteville, N. C., offer for sale to the highest bidder at public outcry, a lot of land in said town upon which is located that well known and valuable property, with the buildings and improvements thereon, called

"THE JACKSON HOTEL,"

on the north side of Bow Street, near Liberty Point, in said Town, the present residence of R. T. Scanlin, Esq.

This property is particularly described in a Mortgage from said R. T. Scanlin and wife to A. A. McKethan, to be found in Book Q, No. 3, of Mortgages, at page 1, Records of Cumberland County. This land with the large and commodious buildings and improvements thereon is to be sold under the decree of the Court aforesaid, to satisfy cetain debts secured by mortgages, and the purchaser will secure a perfect title.

TERMS CASH.

For further particulars apply to Thomas H. Sutton, my Attorney, or to
A. A. McKETHAN, Jr.,
Commissioner.
Dec 24, 1883 47ts

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, VA.

President, Vice Presidents. Secretary.
S. B. PAUL. T. W. PEMBERTON, J. W. PEGRAM.
CHAS. L. TODD,

Assets over $500,000.

ISSUES Policies on Popular and Safe Life, Term and Endowment Plans.

Makes large and liberal loans to its Policyholders in North Carolina and is the *only* Company in the United States that *does.*

Policies non-forfeitable after three years, and losses payable sixty days after satisfactory proof of loss.

Has been working in North Carolina for thirteen years, with a record for fair dealing, liberality and integrity unquestioned.

Rates and terms fair and liberal. Examine for yourselves before insuring elsewhere.
W. S. COOK, District Agent,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec 20, 1883 46-2m

GEO. A. THOMSON,
HEADQUARTERS
FOR
Family Supplies, General Merchandise, Rock Bottom Prices
AND
GOOD GOODS,
54 PERSON STREET,
Wholesale and Retail
PROVISION DEALER.
GEO. A. THOMSON.
Nov 29, 1883 43tf

TRINITY COLLEGE.

THE Spring Term of Trinity College will begin January 1st, 1884, and close the second Thursday in June.

Tuition in Collegiate Course for the term, $30 00
Tuition in preparatory studies, $25 00
Board, including furnished rooms, per month, $8 00 to $11 00

The College belongs to the N. C. Conference of the M. E. Church, South. It is located in a healthy section, five miles from High Point on the N. C. R. R.

For particulars address the President,
REV. M. L. WOOD,
Trinity College, N. C.
Dec 27, 1883 47-4t

Executors' Notice.

THE undersigned having this day qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of S. T. Hawley, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the Estate to present them to us duly authenticated on or before December 20th, 1884, or this notice will be plended in bar of recovery. All persons indebted to said Estate must make immediate settlement.
W. L. HAWLEY,
McKAY McKINNON,
Executors.
Dec 13, 1883 46-6t

COFFEE,

SUGAR, TEA,
CHEESE, LARD,
BACON, RICE,
MEAL, HOMINY,
POTASH, GINGER,
SOAP, LYE,
PEPPER,
SPICE,
NUTMEGS,
TOBACCO of all grades, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1883. 39tf

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.

Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.
Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.
Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.
Autograph and Photograph Albums.
Blank Books.
Full and half bound Days and Ledgers of all qualities and prices.
Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel Frames, Box Papeteries, Cards and Envelopes to match; Wedding and Birth-day Cards; Chromos, &c. In fact a full assortment of all articles kept in a Bookstore.
G. H. HAIGH.
Nov 8, 1883 40tf

COAL! COAL!!

10 Tons Anthracite Coal,
For Stoves, Grates, &c., for sale by
McMILLAN BROS.
Dec 6, 1883 44tf

PAINTS AND OILS.

A FULL STOCK.
BEST QUALITY.
AT LOW PRICES.
HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.
Oct 25, 1883 28tf

(Concluded from first page.)

the abodes of men and animals, would be covered by the universal rush of the waters to the new equator, and every vestige of human industry and genius would be at once destroyed.

"The chances against such an event, however, are so very numerous, that there is no reason to dread its occurrence. The French government, about 1835, called the attention of some of her ablest mathematicians and astronomers to the solution of this problem; that is, to determine, upon mathematical principles, how many chances of collision the earth was exposed to. After a mature examination, they reported,—"We have found that, of 281,000,000 of chances, there is only one unfavourable,—there exists but one which can produce a collision between the two bodies.

"Admitting, then, for a moment, that the comets which may strike the earth with their nucleuses, would annihilate the whole human race; the danger of death to each individual, resulting from the appearance of an unknown comet, would be exactly equal to the risk he would run, if in an urn there was only one single white ball among a total number of of 281,000,000 balls, and that his condemnation to death would be the inevitable consequence of the white ball being produced at the first drawing."

THE COMET OF BIELA.

The information contained in the subjoined extract will go far towards strengthening the belief that the earth is at present enveloped in the tail of a comet. The fact that the path of Biela's comet passes very near the path of the earth is evidence that such an event is by no means improbable. Read what the author has to say on this subject:

"The second 'comet of a short period,' was observed in 1772; and was seen again in 1805. It was not until its re-appearance in 1826, that astronomers were able to determine the elements of its orbit, and the exact period of its revolution. This was successfully accomplished by M. Biela of Josephstadt;hence it is called *Biela's Comet*. According to observations made upon it in 1805, by the celebrated Dr. Olbers, its diameter, including its envelope, is 42,280 miles. It is a curious fact, that the path of Biela's comet passes very near to that of the earth; so near, that at the moment the centre of the comet is at the point nearest to the earth's path, the matter of the comet extends beyond that path, and includes a portion within it. Thus, if the earth were at that point of its orbit which is nearest to the path of the comet, at the same moment that the comet should be at that point of its orbit which is nearest to the path of the earth, the earth would be enveloped in the nebulous atmosphere of the comet.

"With respect to the effect which might be produced upon our atmosphere by such a circumstance, it is impossible to offer any thing but the most vague conjecture. Sir John Herschel was able to distinguish stars as minute as the 16th or 17th magnitude through the body of the comet! Hence it seems reasonable to infer, that the nebulous matter of which it is composed, must be infinitely more attenuated than our atmosphere; so that for every particle of cometary matter which we should inhale, we should inspire millions of particles of atmorpheric air.

"This is the comet which was to come into collision with the earth, and to blot it out from the Solar System. In returning to its perihelion, November 26th, 1832, it was computed that it would cross the earth's orbit at a distance of only 18,500 miles. It is evident that if the earth had been in that part of her orbit at the same time with the comet, our atmosphere would have mingled with the atmosphere of the comet, and the two bodies, perhaps, have come in contact. But the comet passed the earth's orbit on the 29th of October, in the 8th degree of Sagittarius, and the earth did not arrive at that point until the 30th of November, which was 32 days afterwards.

"If we multiplify the number of hours in 32 days, by 68,000 (the velocity of the earth per hour,) we shall find that the earth was more than 52,000,000 miles behind the comet when it crossed her orbit. Its nearest approach to the earth, at any time, was about 51 millions of miles; its nearest approach to the Sun, was about 83 millions of miles. Its mean distance from the Sun, or half the longest axis of its orbit, is 337 millions of miles. Its eccentricity is 253 millions of miles; consequently, it is 507 millions of miles nearer the Sun in its perihelion than it is in its aphelion. The period of its sidereal revolution is 2,400 days, or about 6⅔ years."

THE ASCERTAINED AND ASSUMED NUMBER OF COMETS.

If the figures given below be correct—and there is no reason to doubt their correctness—comets seem to play a very prominent part in the economy of the universe. The author says:

"The number of comets which have been observed since the Christian era, amounts to 700. Scarcely a year has passed without the observation of one or two. And since multitudes of them must escape observation, by reason of their traversing that part of the heavens which is above the horizon in the day time, their whole number is probably many thousands. Comets so circumstanced, can only become visible by the rare coincidence of a total eclipse of the Sun—a coincidence which happened, as related by Seneca, 60 years before Christ, when a large comet was actually observed very near the Sun.

"But M. Arago reasons in the following manner, with respect to the number of comets: The number of ascertained comets, which, at their least distances, pass within the orbit of Mercury, is thirty. Assuming that the comets are uniformly distributed throughout the solar system, there will be 117,649 times as many comets included within the orbit of Herschel, as there are within the orbit of Mercury. But as there are 30 within the orbit of Mercury, there must be 3,529,470 within the orbit of Herschel?"

The close observer will find, in the study of the earth alone, ample proof of the necessary existence of a great Creator; but he who looks out upon the vast universe, through the medium of astronomical discoveries, cannot but be filled with humility and awe at the minute speck which our world presents in the grand system of that Creator. Zooc.

Strawberries sold in Savannah Dec. 12.

New Store and New Goods
AT
THE RED SIGN,
NO. 47 PERSON ST.

F. F. F. F. F. G. and P.

Find Fresh, Fine, Fancy, Family Groceries and Provisions.

FLOUR, Hams, Tongues, Bacon, Lard, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Butter, Cheese, Rice, Hominy, a large and elegant variety of Gilt Edge, Plain and Fancy Candy, Nuts, Raisins, Apples and Fruits of all kinds, Mince Meat, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Potted Meats, Canned and Fresh Oysters, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, PORTER, ALES, LAGER BEER, CIGARS and TOBACCO, The best North Carolina Apple Brandy, Corn and Rye Whisky from the Mountains of Cleveland County, always kept in stock.

Special attention is called to CLAUSEN & SONS CHAMPAGNE BOTTLED LAGER BEER. They have received a FIRST PRIZE at Paris in 1878, and for the last three years from the American Institute Fair in the City of New York. As a beverage for the convalescent and those whose digestion is impaired, it has no equal, and is recommended to patients of weak constitutions and nervous temperament by the most prominent physicians in preference to ALL OTHER BRANDS.

R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 20, 1883. 48tf

FOR SALE.

THE property known as the Clarendon Mills on Blount's Creek, Fayetteville. This valuable property comprises about 6¼ acres of land, with dam and two large buildings, besides offices, stables, &c. There is 20 feet fall—about 40 horse power on three turbine wheels. The property comprises Saw and Planing Mills, Grist Mill, Wool Cards and Cotton Gin, all in good order. Terms easy. Apply to

T. C. OAKMAN, Hope Mills.
Nov 29, 1883 43 3m

VERY BEST
BUTTER AND FLOUR.
GOOD ARTICLE IN MOLASSES AND SYRUPS, at

CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Nov 1, 1883 39tf

SOMETHING TO EAT
AND
Something to Eat Out Of.

YOU WILL FIND AT PEMBERTON'S NEW STORE,

Fine Gilt Edge Butter,

Sugar,	Coffee and Tea Pots,
Coffee,	China Tea Sets,
Lard,	Ewers and Basins,
Hams,	Plates,
Flour,	Cups and Saucers,
Canned Goods,	Tumblers,
Deviled Crabs,	Goblets and Wine Glasses
Salmon,	Lamps,
Preserved Ginger,	Pitchers,
Pickles,	Glass Sets,
Desiccated Cocoanut,	Chamber Sets,
Oatmeal and Hominy,	Glass Stands,
Gelatine,	Pickle Dishes,
Flavoring Extracts,	Tin Pie Plates,
Cream Tartar,	Wash Pans and Basins,
Spices, &c., &c.,	Baskets, &c.

NUTS, RAISINS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
Smoke the Square Cigar.
ALL WE ASK IS A TRIAL ORDER.
Goods Delivered Day or Night.
J. A PEMBERTON, Jr.
Sep 13, 1883. 32tf

Christmas! Christmas!!
AT THE
Fayetteville Bookstore.

COME and see the beautiful array of Goods suitable for presents. Among which are a full line of those elegant Floral Series—illuminated and fringed.

Dore's Bible Gallery.
Dore's Purgatory and Paradise—elegant books.
Complete Sets of Scott's, Dicken's, Bulwer's and Irving's Works.

A full line of Poetical Works—different in style and price.

Books for Boys and Girls, and an endless lot of Toy and other Books for the little ones.

Frames, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel—beautiful to look at, in Plush, Velvet, &c.

Handkerchief Satchels, Odor Cases, Toilet Sets, Autograph and Photograph Albums, of all styles.

Backgammon, Chess, Dominos, Parchesi and many new games; in fact games of all kinds for old and young.

Paints in Oil and Water Colors, Panels, Plaques, &c., for painting. And not least among our extensive stock, a large and handsome lot of Christmas and New Year's Cards.

I respectfully invite one and all to come and take a look, as it is impossible to give even a feint idea of my stock. It is no trouble to show Goods, and if there be anything wanted and not in stock, I will gladly order it in time for Christmas.

G. H. HAIGH.
Dec 6, 1883 44tf

THE
WOODS AND TIMBERS
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

1 *vol.* 12*mo., Cloth*, $1.25.

"The publication of such facts in a shape that makes them accessible, is the very best service that the public-spirited men in the South can do their States."—*New York World.*

"The very thing needed. A very important work for the State."—*Wilmington Star.*

"A timely and valuable publication. Must prove of great service to the State."—*Charlotte Journal.*

"Mr. Hale has done the State a great service."—*Biblical Recorder.*

"Of such thorough excellence that it deserves the widest circulation."—*Nashville* (Tenn.) *Lumberman.*

The book is well-printed on tinted paper, is handsomely bound in cloth, contains 272 pages and an accurate and beautifully executed map of the State, with all its railroad routes defined.

EVERYBODY'S BOOK.

Answers to simple questions frequently put to Lawyers by Laymen.

Points in Law of value to every man in North Carolina—the Professional man, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Landlord, the Tenant, the Cropper, the Laborer.

12 mo., paper, 32 pages, Price (Five Postage Stamps) 15 Cents.

For sale by booksellers generally, who may be supplied in quantities on favorable terms, by either of the undersigned.

If not to be had at your local book store, mailed post-paid on receipt of the price, by

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Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,
NEW YORK.
P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.
OR,
GEO. H. HAIGH, Bookseller, Fayetteville, N. C.

1848. 1883.
JOHN C. THOMSON,
No. 53 North Person Street,

still in favor of the "nimble sixpence" of forty years ago to the "slow shilling" of to-day, has in store a large and complete stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

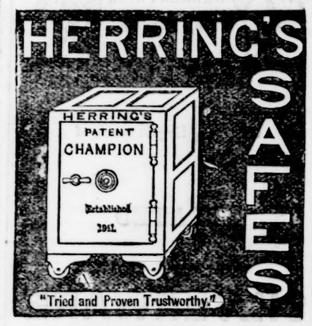
to which special attention as to QUALITY and PRICE is invited.

Flour—all grades.
Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Syrups and Molasses.
Bacon—Sides, Hams and Shoulders.
Fulton Market Beef.
Canned Goods in endless variety.
Crackers—a fine assortment.
Candies—Plain and Fancy.
Pickles—Domestic and Imported.
New Hulled Buckwheat.
Cream Boneless Codfish and Irish Potatoes.
Atmore's Mince Meat in 5 and 10 lb. pails and in bulk.
Raisins, Citron, Currants, Nuts, &c.

In fact, any and everything usually kept in a Grocer and Provision House.

These Goods were bought right and will be sold at close figures.

JOHN C. THOMSON.
Nov 8, 1883 40-3m



HERRING'S SAFES.

THE attention of merchants and others in need of a positively Fire and Burglar Proof Safe is called to the fact that I am still the Agent for Herring's unrivalled Safes. I will sell any styles or sizes at manufacturers' prices, or will trade for old safes.

WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. 2-tf

JAMES R. McNEILL,
Undertaker and Cabinet Maker,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Dec 6, 1883. 44tf

To the Farmers of Cumberland.

I CAN negotiate loans in very considerable amounts upon Improved Farms and Valuable Lands situated in this County. Said loans running for a term of years.

R. S. HUSKE.
Nov 1, 1883. 39-3m

WHEELER & WILSON

New No. 8.

BEST machine to buy, because it is easiest to learn; easiest to manage; most durable; does most perfect work; it has no noisy shuttle; runs the lightest, and will not endanger your health.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co.,
Wilmington, N. C.
J. F. OWEN, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
July 26, 1883. 25-6m

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 12, 1883 10tf

FOR SALE BY
PEMBERTON & NEWBEURY.
AT COOL SPRING MILL,
1,000 Commn Bedsteads.

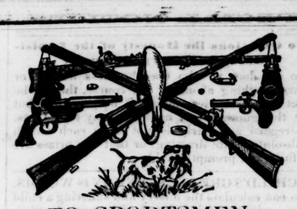
WOULD invite the attention of builders to our stock of Columns, Brackets, Scroll Sawing and House-furnishing Goods in general. Turning and Carving a specialty. We also keep the Mill well stocked with corn, and orders for Meal or Feed left at the office of E. L. Pemberton or at the Mill will receive prompt attention.

Fayetteville, Oct 11, 1883 36tf

Safe for Sale.

A LARGE FIRST CLASS FIRE-PROOF SAFE, of good make, nearly new, will be sold at a bargain. Apply at

THIS OFFICE.
Nov 21, 1883 42tf



TO SPORTSMEN.

I HAVE taken the agency for Laflin & Rand's Orange Rifle and Ducking Powder.

A full stock of all the different grades kept constantly on hand.

Orders solicited at lowest manufacturers' prices.

WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
Keep everything usually found in a
First-Class Grocery.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

North Carolina Resources.

"One of the most useful series of descriptive books ever published about any State."
—BOSTON POST.

HALE'S INDUSTRIAL SERIES.

Two Volumes Now Ready.

I. THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Curtis's, Emmons', and Kerr's Botanical Reports; supplemented by accurate County Reports of Standing Forests, and illustrated by an excellent Map of the State.

1 *Volume* 12*mo. Cloth*, 273 *pp.*, $1.25.

II. IN THE COAL AND IRON COUNTIES OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Emmons', Kerr's, Laidley's, Wilkes', and the Census Reports; supplemented by full and accurate sketches of the Fixty-six Counties, and Map of the State.

1 *Volume* 12*mo. Cloth*, 425 *pp.*, $1.50.

Sold by all Booksellers, or mailed postpaid, on receipt of the price, by

E. J. HALE & SON,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, New York;
or
P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.
Oct 4, 1883 35tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having this day qualified as Executrix of the estate of Edmund L. Pemberton, deceased, hereby gives notice that all persons indebted to the estate are hereby required to make immediate payment of their indebtedness. All persons holding claims against said estate must present the same duly authenticated to me or E. L. Pemberton, Jr., my agent, on or before the 24th day of August, 1884, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

MARY J. PEMBERTON, Executrix.
Aug 18, 1883 36tf

BUY THE CELEBRATED
Scotch Parlor Matches.
"POCKET,"
"CLYDESDALE,"
AND
"LOCH KATRINE" BRANDS,
Manufactured by Mitchell & Co., Glasgow, Scotland.

"Scotch Matches" are the best.
FOR SALE BY
C. J. AHEARN. G. A. THOMSON.
J. A. PEMBERTON, Jr. CHARLES HAIGH.
A. E. RANKIN & CO. H. R. HORNE.
B. E. SEDBERRY.
And all live merchants.
Sep 13, 1883 32-tf

E. J. HALE & SON.
PUBLISHERS,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
66 AND 68 READE STREET, NEW YORK.
INVITE ORDERS FOR
SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,
and for all kinds of
STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils; Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.
March 29, 1883. 8tf

☞ CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000. ☜
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIRST GRAND DRAWING, CLASS A, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, January 15, 1884—164th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$6,000	12,000
5	do	2,000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	30,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1967	Prizes amounting to		$365,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans La.,
or **M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.**
Dec 20, 1883. 46-4t

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.

WALTER WATSON.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.

Steam Guages and Valves all sizes.
Guage Glasses any length.
Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.
Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.
Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.
Powder, Shot and Caps.
Gun and Pistol Cartridges.
Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.
Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.

☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.

WALTER WATSON,
Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.
Aug 30, 1883 30tf

CALL AND SEE
The Good Things to Eat!

SPRINGFIELD HAMS and BACON of all kinds.
Superlative and all grades of Flour.
New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses.
Cream Boneless Codfish.
Another fresh lot of that fine Kraut.
Royster's Fresh Candy received weekly, and many other things too numerous to mention.

Mr. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,

A GARRASON.
April 19, 1883 11tf

J. W. JOHNSON. W. D. McNEILL.
J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,
MACHINISTS
AND
Blacksmiths.

IN connection with our Blacksmith Shops we are prepared to repair

Engines, Boilers, Cotton Gins,

and all kinds of Machinery.

All we ask is a trial. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,
Machinists and Blacksmiths,
At McLauchlin's Old Stand,
Next to A. A. McKethan & Son's Carriage Factory.
Fayetteville, July 19, 1885. 24-6m

J. H. FARRAR,
(Fayetteville Hotel Building,)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
AGENT FOR

The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.

Organs $40 to $150; Orgninettes $9 to $15; Orgnisette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $350; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $4; "Farrar Turbine Water Wheel;" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all Machines. Repairing a specialty. Terms cash or monthly instalments.

AGENTS WANTED.
Feb y 22, 1883. 3-1y

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati" ump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.
A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

MERCHANT MILLS!
New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.

JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

Fayetteville Marble Yard.

Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.

His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest.

GEO. LAUDER.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1883. 8-1y

"Peerless" 150 Test Kerosene Oil.

This high grade Oil is best suited to all uses, and but a trifle higher in price than ordinary coal oil.

Both kinds constantly in stock.

Fresh Arrival of Tea.

same quality as heretofore.

H. R. HORNE.
Nov. 1, 1883. 39tf

J. M. BEASLEY
—HAS IN STORE A WELL SELECTED LOT OF—
GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sizes.

CHAINS, CHARMS, LOCKETS, CROSSES, WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, NECK-CHAINS—GOLD AND PLATED;

PENS AND PENHOLDERS.

SOLID SILVER WARE.

Spoons—Table and Tea; Sugar Spoons; Forks; Cream and Gravy Ladles; Cake, Butter and Pie Knives.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Spoons—Table and Tea, Forks, Knives, Fish, Cake and Pie Knives, Sugar Spoons, Berry Spoons, Casters, Cake Baskets, Cups, Butter Dishes, Pickle Stands, Toilet Sets, Vases, Spoon Holders. Yes, they are all here.

CLOCKS.

One and Eight Day, Strike, Alarm, Weights and Springs—big and little.

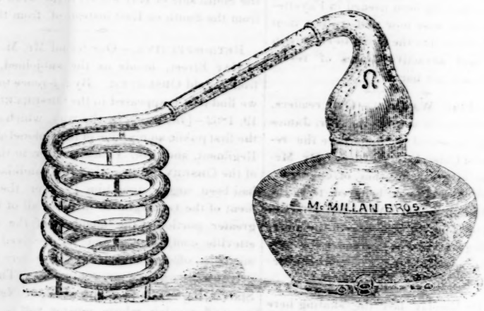
CUTLERY.

Table Knives, Pocket Knives, Scissors of all sizes. Yes, Come to BEASLEY'S and you will find about anything you want, even to a Banjo String.

Repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

J. M. BEASLEY,
Next door to Messrs. Hinsdale & Broadfoot's near Market Place.
Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 8, 1883. 40tf

STILLS AND STOVES.



WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE LOT OF BOTH
New and Second-hand Stills,
Caps, Arms and Worms, from 10 to 25 bbls. capacity.
A Large Lot of Still Bottoms of many sizes.

As this is about the closing of the season now is the time to prepare for repairing your Stills. Repairing through the country a specialty.

GLUE KETTLES, SKIMMERS & DIPPERS.

Our PRICES THE LOWEST; OUR WORK THE BEST; OUR TERMS THE MOST LIBERAL.

IN COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

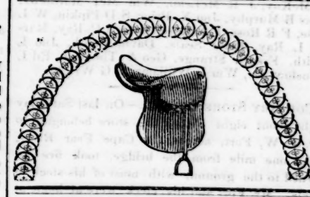
we cordially invite you to an inspection of our stock not merely because we desire you to purchase but that you may see for yourself the result of years' experience devoted to the pleasing of our patrons. We have a large assortment of

TIN TOILET SETS, latest out;

Tin-ware, stamped and pieced; Tin Valleys; Sheet Zinc; Galvanized, Russia and Common Sheet Iron; Stove Pipes of all sizes; Stove Repairs for a large variety of different makes and patterns.

Wise men will do well to have their heating stoves cleaned up and ready for the cold weather.

McMILLAN BROS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 25, 1883. 38tf



W. OVERBY. C. P. OVERBY.
W. OVERBY & SON,
46 South Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Saddle & Harness Manufacturers.

The only House in this line in Fayetteville selling exclusively its own work. The Senior partner has conducted this business for over thirty years.

We use good oak-tanned leather.

Saddles at all prices. All our work is hand-made and warranted. Everything that is kept in a first-class harness-shop we have. Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

Iron of all kinds;

Axles; Cart and Buggy Material; general line of Builders' Hardware; Axes; Shovels; Spades; Broad Axes; Adzes; Hatchets; Fire Dogs; Shovels and Tongs; Nails, &c.

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Nov 1, 1883 39tf

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GINS, &c. &c.

J. S. EVANS & CO.

Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.

A BARGAIN.

A second-hand Brown Cotton Gin, in good order.

JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,
Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct 4, 1883 35tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

No Horse will die of Colic, Bots or Lung Fever, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.

Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent blood Disease.

Foutz's Powders will prevent Gapes in Fowls.

Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost every disease to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Dec 6, 1883 44-1y

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*

Send *MODEL OR DRAWING.* We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.*

We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div. and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
Dec 7, 1882. 137tf